THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

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THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

IN THE

SOCIAL SCIENCES

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ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1937-38

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THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1937-38

WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY, 1937

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UNIVERSITY CALENDAR FOR 1937-38

1937

June 28, Monday—Summer Session begins.

August 7, Saturday—Summer Session ends.

Sept. 8-20, Wednesday-Monday—Autumn Comprehensive Examinations. (cf. p. 16)

Sept. 18-22, Saturday-Wednesday—Registration in Graduate School, 1901 F Street, N. W.

Sept. 22, Wednesday—Opening Chapel, Metropolitan Church, 9:30 a. m.

Sept. 23, Thursday—All classes begin in Down-town Center.

Oct. 5, Tuesday—Foreign Language Tests.

Nov. 25, Thursday—Thanksgiving Day; a holiday.

Dec. 20, Monday—Christmas recess to Sunday, January 2.

1938

Jan. 3, Monday—All class work resumed.

Jan. 6-19, Thursday-Wednesday—Winter Comprehensive Examinations.

Jan. 11, 18, Tuesday, Tuesday—Foreign Language Tests.

Jan. 20-26, Thursday-Wednesday—Mid-year examinations.

Jan. 31-Feb. 2, Monday-Wednesday—Registration for second semester.

Feb. 3, Thursday—Second semester classes begin.

Feb. 22, Tuesday—Washington's Birthday; a holiday.

March 28-April 3, Monday-Sunday—Spring recess.

April 1, Friday—Last day for submitting theses.

May 3, 10, Tuesday, Tuesday—Foreign Language Tests.

May 11-24, Wednesday-Tuesday—Spring Comprehensive Examinations.

May 25-June 1, Wednesday-Wednesday—Final examinations.

May 30—Decoration Day; a holiday.

June 5, Sunday—Baccalaureate.

June 6, Monday—Annual Commencement.

Sept. 22, Thursday—Academic Year, 1938-1939 begins.

MEMBERS OF UNIVERSITY FACULTY FOR 1937-8 ASSOCIATED WITH THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

JOSEPH M. M. GRAY, *Chancellor of the University,* B.D., Drew; D.D., Baker; Litt.D., Syracuse; S.T.D., Dickinson.

ERNEST S. GRIFFITH, *Dean of the Graduate School and Professor of Political Science.* B.A., Hamilton; D.Phil., Oxford.

GEORGE BENJAMIN WOODS, *Dean of the College and Professor of English.* B.A., Northwestern; M.A., Ph.D., Harvard.

ARTHUR S. FLEMMING, *Director of School of Public Affairs.* B.A., Ohio Wesleyan; M.A., American; LL.B., George Washington.

FRANK WILBUR COLLIER, *Professor Emeritus of Philosophy.* B.A., Johns Hopkins; S.T.B., Ph.D., Boston.

ELLERY CORY STOWELL, *Professor of International Law.* B.A., Harvard; docteur en droit, Paris; Graduate of the Ecole libre des Sciences Politiques, Paris.

GEORGE S. DUNCAN, *Professor of Oriental History and Literature.* B.A., Williams; M.A., B.D., Princeton; Ph.D., Dickinson.

DELOS OSCAR KINSMAN, *Professor of Public Finance.* B.L., Wisconsin; M.A., Butler; Ph.D., Wisconsin.

WESLEY M. GEWEHR, *Professor of History.* Ph. B., M.A., Ph.D., Chicago.

LEON C. MARSHALL, *Professor of Political Economy.* A.B., LL.D., Ohio Wesleyan; A.B., A.M., Harvard.

EUGENE N. ANDERSON, *Professor of European History.* B.A., Colorado; Ph.D., Chicago.

BEN A. ARNESON, *Visiting Professor of Political Science.* B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Wisconsin. (On leave, Ohio Wesleyan.)

FRITZ KARL MANN, *Professor of Political Economy.* Dr. jur., Goettingen; Dr. phil., Berlin.

———— ————, *Professor of American History.*

———— ————, *Professor of Public Administration.*

———— ————, *Visiting Professor of Social Economy.*

ERNST CORRELL, *Associate Professor of Economic History.* Dr. oec. publ., Munich.

CATHERYN SECKLER-HUDSON, *Associate Professor of Political Science.* B.S., Northeast Missouri State Teachers; M.A., Missouri; Ph.D., American.

CAROLINE F. WARE, *Associate Professor of Social History and Social Economy.* B.A., Vassar; M.A., Ph.D., Radcliffe.

LOWELL F. HUELSTER, *Assistant Professor of Economics.* B.A., Lawrence; M.A., Ph.D., Illinois.

RICHARD L. BAUER, *Assistant Professor of History.* B.A., Ph.D., Chicago.

LOIS MILES ZUCKER, *Assistant Professor of Ancient History.* B.A., M.A., Illinois; Ph.D., Catholic University of America.

ROBERT SEE SACKETT, *Assistant Professor of Psychology.* A.B., Miami; Ph.D., Yale.

——— ———, *Assistant Professor of Public Administration.*

——— ———, *Assistant Professor of Economics.*

FLOYD M. RIDDICK, *Instructor in Political Science.* B.A., Duke; M.A., Vanderbilt; Ph.D., Duke.

Supplementary Staff

To supplement the work of its full-time faculty, the University has available for its course offerings the services of experts connected with the government or with learned societies and research organizations located in the city. The supplementary staff for 1937-38 consists of the following:

WILLIAM H. S. STEVENS, *Adjunct Professor of Economics.* B.A., Colby; M.A., George Washington; Ph.D., Pennsylvania. (Head Economist, Interstate Commerce Commission; Member, Central Statistical Board.)

HENRY B. HAZARD, *Adjunct Professor of Political Science.* LL.B., Oregon; LL.M., D.C.L., American. (Chief attorney, Assistant to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, U. S. Department of Labor.)

HOWARD S. PIQUET, *Adjunct Professor of Economics.* B.S., New York; A.M., California; Ph.D., Princeton. (Economist, U. S. Tariff Commission.)

CLYDE B. AITCHISON, *Lecturer on Interstate Commerce and Administrative Law.* B.Sc., LL.D., Hastings; Ph.D., American. (Member, Interstate Commerce Commission.)

F. J. BAILEY, *Lecturer on Financial Administration.* A.B., Middlebury; LL.B., Georgetown. (Assistant to the Director in Charge of Division of Research and Investigation. Bureau of the Budget.)

JACOB BAKER, *Lecturer on Cooperative Enterprise.* (Senior Member of President's Inquiry on Cooperatives.)

OLIVER EDWIN BAKER, *Lecturer in Natural Resources.* B.S., M.S., Heidelberg College; M.A., Columbia; Ph.D., University of Wisconsin. (Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Land Economics, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

ISMAR BARUCH, *Lecturer on Public Administration.* Ph.B., Brown; M.A., Princeton; LL.B., George Washington. (Chief, Division of Personnel Classification, United States Civil Service Commission.)

FREDERICK F. BLACHLY, *Lecturer on Political Science.* A.B., Oberlin; Ph.D., Columbia. (Staff Member, Institute for Government Research, Brookings Institution.)

CARMAN G. BLOUGH, *Lecturer on Accounting.* A.B., Manchester; M.A., Wisconsin; C.P.A., States of Wisconsin and North Dakota. (Chief Accountant, Securities and Exchange Commission.)

SOLON JUSTUS BUCK, *Lecturer on American History.* B.A., M.A., Wisconsin; Ph.D., Harvard. (Director of publications, The National Archives.)

WILLIAM RICHARDS CASTLE, *Lecturer in International Affairs.* B.A., Harvard; LL.D., Rochester; D.C.L., University of the South.

EWAN CLAGUE, *Lecturer in Social Insurance.* B.A., M.A., Washington State; Ph.D., Wisconsin. (Associate Director, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board.)

EARLE HART CLAPP, *Lecturer in Forestry Economics.* B.A., D.Sc., Michigan. (Associate Chief of Forest Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

VICTOR S. CLARK, *Lecturer on Economic History.* Litt.B., Minnesota; Ph.D., Columbia. (Economic Consultant, Library of Congress.)

JOHN T. CORSON, *Director of Projects in Social Security Administration.* B.A., M.A., Ph.D., University of Virginia. (Assistant Executive Director, Social Security Board.)

GORDON DEAN, *Lecturer on Jurisprudence.* B.A., Redlands; J.D., Southern California; LL.M., Duke. (Special Attorney, Department of Justice.)

CALVERT L. DEDRICK, *Lecturer on Statistics.* A.B., M.A., Ph.D., Wisconsin. (Assistant Chief Statistician, Division of Statistical Research, Bureau of the Census.)

S. J. DENNIS, *Lecturer on Statistics.* B.S., Dartmouth; (Economist, Central Statistical Board.)

LYNN R. EDMINSTER, *Lecturer on International Economic Relations.* B.A., Harvard; Ph.D., Brookings Institution. (Chief Economic Analyst, Trade Agreements Division, State Department.)

CORWIN D. EDWARDS, *Lecturer on Consumption Economics.* B.A., Missouri; B.Litt., Oxford; Ph.D., Cornell.

JOHN D. FITCH, *Lecturer in Power Economics.* S.B., Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (Engineer, Federal Power Commission.)

EMANUEL A. GOLDENWEISER, *Lecturer on Money and Banking.* B.A., Columbia; M.A., Ph.D., Cornell. (Director, Division of Research and Statistics, Federal Reserve System.)

LEWIS C. GRAY, *Lecturer on National Resources and Economic History.* B.A., M.A., LL.D., William Jewell College; Ph.D., Wisconsin. (Assistant Administrator in Charge of Land Utilization Division of the Resettlement Administration, Dept. of Agriculture.)

GREEN H. HACKWORTH, *Lecturer on International Law.* B.A., George Washington; LL.B., Georgetown. (Legal Adviser, Department of State.)

WALTON H. HAMILTON, *Visiting Lecturer on Social Economy.* B.A., Texas; M.A., Yale; Ph.D., Michigan. (Professor of Law, Yale University. Director, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board.)

SIMON G. HANSON, *Lecturer in Latin-American Economics.* B.S., M.S., Vermont; M.A., Harvard.

CHARLES OSCAR HARDY, *Lecturer on Money and Banking.* B.A., Ottawa; Ph.D., Chicago. (Staff member, Institute of Economics, Brookings Institution.)

JOSEPH P. HARRIS, *Lecturer on Social Security Administration.* B.A., Kansas; Ph.D., Chicago. (Director of Research, Committee on Public Administration, Social Science Research Council.)

A. F. HINRICHS, *Lecturer on Labor Economics.* B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Columbia. (Chief Economist, Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

JANE M. HOEY, *Director of Projects in Social Security Administration.* B.A., Trinity; M.A., Columbia; LL.D., Holy Cross. (Director, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board.)

CLARENCE L. HOLMES, *Lecturer on Agricultural Economics.* B.A., Michigan; Ph.D., Wisconsin. (Principal Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agri. Econ., Dept. of Agriculture.)

WILLIAM CHAPIN HUNTINGTON, *Lecturer on Russian History.* M.E., Columbia; Dr. ing., Aachen.

Aryness Joy, *Chairman of Statistics for the Graduate School.* B.A., M.A., Chicago. (Chief Economist, Central Statistical Board.)

W. A. Jump, *Lecturer in Financial Administration.* (Director of Finance and Budget Officer, Department of Agriculture.)

Peter B. Keplinger, *Lecturer in Public Administration.* B.P., B.Ph., Colorado College; M. of Forestry, Michigan. (Chief, Division of Personnel Management, United States Forest Service.)

Oscar E. Kiessling, *Lecturer on Mineral Economics.* B.A., M.A., Wisconsin; Ph.D., Robert Brookings Graduate School of Politics and Economics. (Chief Economist, Division of Mineral Resources and Economics, Bureau of Mines; Member, Central Statistical Board.)

John A. Lapp, *Lecturer on Labor Relations.* Ph.B., LL.D., Alfred; Graduate Study, Wisconsin, Cornell. (National Referee, Building Trades Unions; Asst. on Labor Relations, P.W.A.)

W. Jett Lauck, *Lecturer on Labor Economics.* B.A., Washington and Lee.

William M. Leiserson, *Lecturer on Labor Relations.* B.A., Wisconsin; Ph.D., Columbia. (Chairman, National Mediation Board.)

Frank Lorimer, *Lecturer on Population.* B.A., Yale; M.A., Chicago; B.D., Union; Ph.D., Columbia. (Tech. Sec. Com. on population problems of National Resources Com.)

Aubrey S. McLeod, *Lecturer on Financial and Business Statistics.* S.B., Massachusetts Institute of Technology; A.M., Harvard.

Gardiner C. Means, *Lecturer on Political Economy.* B.A., Ph.D., Harvard. (Director, Industrial Section, National Resources Committee.)

Blaine F. Moore, *Lecturer on Public Finance.* B.A., Kansas; M.A., Illinois; Ph.D., Columbia. (Finance Dept., U. S. Chamber of Commerce.)

Charles S. Morgan, *Lecturer on Transportation Economics.* B.A., Michigan; Ph.D., Yale. (Assistant Director, Bureau of Motor Carriers, Interstate Commerce Commission.)

Rt. Rev. John O'Grady. (Director, Catholic University of America, School of Social Work.) (See p. 68)

Howard B. Myers, *Lecturer on Statistics.* B.A., Washburn College; Ph.D., Chicago. (Director, Division of Social Research, W. P. A.)

MIRIAM E. OATMAN, *Lecturer on Political Theory.* B.A., Oberlin; M.A., Columbia; Ph.D., Brookings Institution.

LEO PASVOLSKY, *Lecturer on Monetary Theory.* B.A., College of City of New York; Ph.D., Brookings Institution.

GUSTAV PECK, *Lecturer on Labor Relations.* A.B., M.A., Columbia; Ph.D., Brookings Institution. (Board Member, Prison Industries Reorganization Committee.)

J. PERLMAN, *Lecturer on Labor Statistics.* B.A., M.A., PhD., Wisconsin. (Chief Division of Wages, Hours, and Working Conditions, Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

C. M. PURVES, *Lecturer on Statistics.* B.A., Macalester; M.A., Minnesota. (Senior Agricultural Economist, Department of Agriculture.)

RICHARD U. RATCLIFF, *Lecturer on Housing.* B.A., Wisconsin; Ph.D., Michigan. (Housing Economist, Federal Housing Administration.)

HENRY REINING, JR., *Lecturer on Public Administration.* B.A., Akron; M.A., Ph.D., Princeton. (Educational Director, National Institute of Public Affairs.)

CARLTON SAVAGE, *Lecturer on Diplomatic History.* B.S., Oregon; M.A., George Washington. (U. S. Dept. of State.)

OLIVER C. SHORT, *Lecturer on Personnel Management.* B.A., M.A., Pennsylvania. (Executive Assistant to the Director, Bureau of the Census.)

OSCAR CLEMEN STINE, *Lecturer on Agricultural Economics.* Ph.B., Ohio; Ph.D., Wisconsin. (Agricultural Economist, Department of Agriculture.)

ELWOOD STREET, *Lecturer on Public Welfare Administration.* B.A., Western Reserve; M.A., Louisville. (Director, Public Welfare, District of Columbia.)

AMOS E. TAYLOR, *Lecturer on Foreign Banking.* B.A., Gettysburg; M.A., Chicago; Ph.D., Pennsylvania. (Assistant Chief, Finance Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)

N. ARNOLD TOLLES, *Lecturer on Social Economy.* Ph.B., M.A., Ph.D., Chicago; M.A., Harvard. (Economic Analyst, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

CYRIL B. A. UPHAM, *Lecturer on Banking.* B.A., Morningside; Ph.D., Iowa; LL.B., George Washington. (Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury.)

JULIAN WADLEIGH, *Lecturer on International Trade.* B.A., M.A., Oxford. (Senior Economic Analyst, Trade Agreements Division, State Department.)

JOHN W. WEBB, *Lecturer on Statistics.* B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Columbia. (Coordinator of Urban Surveys, W.P.A.)

CHARLES WEST, *Lecturer on Political Science.* B.A., M.A., Ohio Wesleyan; M.A., Harvard; LL.D., National. (Under Secretary of the Interior.)

HARRY D. WHITE, *Lecturer on Money and Banking.* B.A., M.A., Stanford; Ph.D., Harvard. (Asst. Director of Research and Statistics, U. S. Treasury.)

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

The Graduate School offers programs leading to the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. The work, concentrated in the fields of the social sciences, is conducted chiefly at the Downtown Center, 1901-1907 F Street, N. W.

Officers of Administration

ERNEST S. GRIFFITH, D.Phil. ..... *Dean*
HAZEL H. FEAGANS, M.A. ..... *Registrar*
ANNE JENSEN, B.S. in L.S. ..... *Librarian*
HERBERT E. WALTER ..... *Business Manager*
CORA VIRGINIA THOMAS, B.A. ..... *Assistant Bursar*
FREDERICK L. BENTON, M.D., D.S. ..... *Honorary Medical Adviser*

The Faculty

The Faculty consists of all those above the rank of assistant giving instruction or devoting full time to research in the Graduate School. Under the leadership of the Graduate Board which it elects, the Faculty is ultimately responsible for the educational program of the School. The administration and development of the School is democratically conducted, and all faculty members—whether full-time or part-time—share in the formation of its policies.

The Graduate Board

The Graduate Board consists of the Dean of the Graduate School, with the elected chairmen of the departments and fields offering graduate instruction, and three elected representatives of the supplementary staff. The Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and the Director of the School of Public Affairs are *ex officio* members. Subject to ultimate review by the Faculty, the Board has control of the program of studies of the Graduate Division of the University and is authorized to make and administer all rules and regulations pertaining to graduate study. It is also responsible for the nomination to the Board of Trustees of all candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

Purpose of Graduate Studies

The program of graduate studies in The American University has for its aim the development of the scholarly attitude and extension of existing frontiers of knowledge. In addition to these objectives, the peculiar advantages of location in Washington should make it possible

to develop in students a quality of scholarly realism which ordinarily is obtainable with difficulty in a less favorable environment. Outstanding men in the government service who are likewise scholars are included in the Faculty for this purpose and make an especially significant contribution to graduate study.

History of the Graduate School

The desire to establish in Washington an institution of higher learning devoted to the principles of Protestant Christianity was expressed soon after the Civil War; but not until twenty-five years later was the desire carried out. The leader of the movement to establish a university in Washington was Bishop John Fletcher Hurst, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He purchased the site, now occupied by the College of Liberal Arts, in 1890. In 1893 a charter for The American University was granted by Congress, and a Board of Trustees was organized. Then Bishop Hurst began the courageous and arduous task of raising funds for buildings. The first building (now the Hurst Hall of History) was completed in 1898.

The first unit of the University to be established was the Graduate School. This was formally opened by President Wilson on May 27, 1914, and some work was offered during the following year. However, the School was closed during the War; and its continuous development dates from 1920. In 1920 the University purchased property on F Street between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets and offered instruction in two schools—the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and the Graduate School of Diplomacy and Jurisprudence. The name of the latter was changed in 1924 to the School of the Political Sciences. On April 13, 1934, the Board of Trustees authorized the restriction of the graduate work leading to advanced degrees to the fields of the social sciences. This does not mean that the Graduate School overlooks the importance of fields of study outside the social sciences. It means that in an age of political and economic realism, The American University is now offering an educational program that is in accord with the spirit of the age, and that capitalizes the exceptional resources of its location.

The Charter of The American University specifies that its purpose shall be "for the promotion of education." But the University interprets that purpose as having to do with the promotion not only of scholarship but also of character. It is the aim of the University to develop the initiative and resourcefulness of its students, to train them for individual thinking in creative or original work, to give them such an understanding of life and its current problems as will enable them to make necessary social adjustments, and to endow

them with a Christian philosophy of life that will serve as a foundation for active and intelligent citizenship in their respective communities.

The American University is a Christian institution, free from all sectarian bias in teaching and administration. With this nonsectarian character and liberal purpose, the work of instruction throughout the University is carried on by a body of men and women, adequately trained in their subjects, who are imbued with a genuine spirit of learning and teaching, who are devoted to high ideals of personal and social character, and who desire to be of the largest service in training men and women not only in academic learning but also for lives of practical usefulness.

Admission

Application. Students desiring to be admitted to the Graduate School should communicate with the Dean. Application blanks will be issued to them, which, when properly filled out, should be returned with an official transcript of the undergraduate and graduate work that has been completed.

Admission. To be admitted to the Graduate School all students must fulfill the following requirements:

(1) Must present a baccalaureate degree from a college or university of recognized standing.

(2) Must indicate by previous scholastic record, or otherwise, their unmistakable ability to undertake work at the graduate level.

Admission is restricted to those who have previously maintained an honor average in the field in which they plan to take a graduate degree.

Registration

During registration days, the student should come in person to the office of the Registrar to enroll in his course or courses.

A student who is employed on full time may not register for more than six hours of courses in any one semester.

Candidacy for the Degrees

Candidates for degrees should keep in mind the following important items in academic procedure, explained more fully in the sections on "Requirements for Degrees":

1. *The examinations to test the student's ability to read foreign languages.* These examinations may be taken at the student's convenience, preferably soon after his first registration. They must be

passed before he can be accepted as a candidate for a degree, and, in the case of candidates for the Ph.D., at least one calendar year before the award of the degree.

2. *The qualifying examination for admission to candidacy.* This examination (which is largely diagnostic in character) should be taken early in the student's first semester. It is not necessary to make any special preparation for this examination.

3. *The comprehensive examination.* Candidates for the master's degree take this examination toward the end of the final semester of their residence. Candidates for the doctor's degree take the examination not earlier than during the semester by the end of which they will have completed forty-eight hours of course work.

4. *The thesis.* The subject should be selected and work begun as early as possible. The thesis must be completed and submitted to the Registrar before April 1 of the year in which the candidate expects to receive his degree.

5. *The intensive examination.* This examination, covering the special field of the candidate's research and the defense of the thesis, usually comes during the last month before commencement in the candidate's final year.

Admission to graduate courses does not imply acceptance of the student as a candidate for a degree. To be admitted as a candidate, a student must have received a bachelor's degree in an accredited college and have completed with grades of distinction a minimum of twenty-four semester hours in the field in which he proposes to take a degree. He must signify his intention to become a candidate by filing a formal application with the Registrar, and may be required to pass a qualifying examination covering the undergraduate field of his special interest. He must satisfy the foreign language requirements, which are, for the master's degree, a reading knowledge of either French or German*; for the doctor's degree, a reading knowledge of both French and German. In special cases the candidate will be permitted to substitute another language where such a language is related to the candidate's special program, and where such action is recommended by the chairman of the field in which the candidate is working and the chairman of the candidate's theseis committee.

Departments and Fields

For convenience and in the interest of well-integrated student programs, the Graduate School course offerings are grouped into eight general fields—economics, history, international affairs, political science, public administration, economic history, the interrelations of

* For an M.A. in Public Administration the substitution of Statistics is allowed.

government and economics, and social economy. All candidates for degrees are expected to register in one of these fields.

The comprehensive examinations for the master's and doctor's degrees cover sequences in some one of these eight fields. Under each field (as described below under the several headings) a number of appropriate sub-fields are listed, divided into two general groups, "required" and "optional." For the master's degree, the student will be expected to stand examination in three or more of the sub-fields, at least three of which are from the "required" group. For the doctor's degree, the student is expected to evidence reasonable familiarity and scholarly attainment in the "required" sub-fields with distinction in certain of them. In addition he will be expected to stand examination in one or more sub-fields from the "optional" group as determined by the regulations governing the field. Deviations from these requirements must be approved by the Graduate Board.

Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts

To become eligible for the degree of master of arts, a candidate must have completed in residence at The American University at least twenty-four semester hours of courses with an honor average in his field in addition to his thesis. At least half of these courses should be those listed as primarily for graduates. Students whose undergraduate programs have been deficient in courses relating to their special field are asked to take additional courses in the Graduate School.

The candidate must also present four typewritten copies of an acceptable thesis, bearing the written approval of readers appointed by the Graduate Board. The research for this thesis and its preparation must be carried on under the supervision of the faculty member or members whose field is most closely related to the subject of the thesis. For this supervision, the candidate should register for the thesis courses or seminars in his department. The thesis must be complete not later than the first day of April in the year when the degree is expected.

The candidate must also pass a written comprehensive examination covering at least three of the approved "required" sub-fields, with distinction in one or more of them. He may submit *additional* sub-fields from the "required" or "optional" group.

Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

The requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy are qualitative rather than quantitative, and no definite statement of the time necessary for securing the degree can be made. No degree will be

granted, however, for less than three years of full-time work including the thesis. In the case of part-time students three years shall be defined as seventy-two hours of course work (or the equivalent) plus the thesis. At least forty-eight hours of the course work must lie within an approved sequence of sub-fields selected from the general field in which the student plans to take his degree. The portion of the student's work taken at The American University Graduate School must not fall below a 3.2 average (A = 4, B = 3, C = 2).

Graduate work completed with a satisfactory grade in residence at other fully accredited institutions may be offered in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a doctor's degree, provided that it is approved by the chairmen of the departments concerned and by the Graduate Board; but at least thirty-six hours of course work must be completed in residence at The American University. In the case of a full-time student whose program leading to the doctorate renders or has rendered it desirable to devote more time to study away from Washington, the Graduate Board may approve a program in residence involving not less than one year of full-time study at the American University, exclusive of the thesis.

Each candidate must present a thesis on an approved subject related to his major field. The thesis is expected to embody the results of original research, to give evidence of sound scholarship, and to constitute a definite contribution to knowledge. The research for this thesis and its preparation must be carried on under the supervision of the faculty member or members whose field is most closely related to the subject of the thesis. For this supervision, the candidate should register for the thesis course or seminar in his department.

The thesis must have the written approval of the faculty member or members under whose direction it has been written and of the readers appointed by the Graduate Board. Four typewritten copies of the thesis must be submitted not later than the first day of April of the year in which the candidate expects to receive his degree.

The candidate must also pass a written comprehensive examination on his general field of study. The scope of this examination as defined for each field is indicated thereunder. It involves reasonable familiarity with a number of appropriate sub-fields, with distinction in certain of them. In case of failure in the comprehensive, the Graduate Board may grant permission for the candidate to take a second examination after the lapse of four months. A failure in a second examination is final.

After the thesis is approved, the candidate must pass an intensive examination on his thesis and related subjects. This examination is usually held some time in May of the last year in attendance.

Fees

The graduate fees are as follows:

Tuition for full-time students, each semester	$150.00
Tuition, part time, each credit hour	10.00
Graduation	15.00
Registration and Library, each semester	5.00
Reinstatement	2.00
Laboratory statistics, each semester	2.00
Fee for auditors, each credit hour	7.50

Students taking work for credit may take an equal number of hours as auditor at the rate of $5.00 per credit hour.

Undergraduates registered in the Down-town Center are charged at the above rates.

For students not living in Washington, living facilities are provided on the campus at the following rates each semester:

Room in Women's Residence Hall	$90–100.00
Room in Hamilton House (Men)	60– 75.00
Board	135.00

Students who have received a doctor's degree from the American University may take additional courses at one-half the regular tuition rates.

Clergymen in active service are granted a credit of twenty per cent on tuition for each semester.

Payment of Tuition and Expenses

All accounts are payable at the office of the Bursar, 1901 F Street, N. W. No student is permitted to complete registration or to attend classes until all charges are paid or contracted for. Fees and tuition for each semester are due and payable in advance at the time of registration.

Subject to the approval of the Bursar students may sign contracts for tuition only, permitting installment payments as follows:

First semester—one-third at the time of registration; one-third on November 1; one-third on December 1. Second semester—one-third at time of registration; one-third on March 1; one-third on April 1.

Students who fail to meet installment payments by the sixteenth of the month will be suspended and may not attend classes until they have paid all accrued installments, a reinstatement fee of $2, and have been officially reinstated. A suspended student may not be reinstated for the semester after two weeks from the date of suspension.

Withdrawals and Refunds

Applications for withdrawal from the University or for changes in schedule must be made in person or writing to the Registrar of the School. Notification to an instructor or absence from classes over a prolonged period is not an acceptable notice.

In authorized withdrawals and changes in schedule, financial adjustments will be made on the principle of the three installments a semester as follows:

First semester: Withdrawals dated on or before October 31, cancellation of the second and third installments; withdrawals dated on or before November 30, cancellation of the third installment, no refunds or rebates will be allowed on withdrawals dated subsequent to November 30.

Second semester: Withdrawals dated on or before February 28, cancellation of the second and third installments; withdrawals dated on or before March 31, cancellation of the third installment; no refunds or rebates will be allowed on withdrawals dated subsequent to March 31.

In no case will any part of the initial installment of tuition be refunded, and in no case will tuition be reduced or refunded because of non-attendance upon classes.

No permission to withdraw and no transcript of work done will be given a student who does not have a clear financial record.

Course Examinations and Grades

A written examination is given at the close of each course offered in the Graduate School. Grades in courses are given and recorded as follows: A, excellent; B, good; C, fair; D, unsatisfactory; F, failure; I, incomplete; X, condition. First semester incompletes not cleared by January 1 of the following year and second semester incompletes not cleared by June 1 of the following year automatically are recorded as F's.

No student will be continued as a candidate for a graduate degree who fails to maintain a B average in work taken in the Graduate School.

A candidate for a degree shall be excused from course examinations for the semester in which he is taking comprehensive examinations in any course lying within the sub-fields of his comprehensives.

Fellowships and Scholarships

The faculty may grant, annually, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, fellowships as follows:

The Italian-American Maintenance Exchange Fellowship: Under the auspices of the Italian Embassy and the Board of Trustees of the American University a fellowship in the social sciences has been established whereby an Italian graduate student will study at The American University Graduate School each year, and an American University graduate student will study in an Italian University each year. Arrangements are in cooperation with the Institute of International Education in New York City.

University Fellowships: Two or more University Fellowships are awarded annually to outstanding students. These Fellowships are valued at $700-$1,000, and carry a stipend of $400-$700 in addition to tuition. The holders may be asked to teach not to exceed three hours a semester of undergraduate courses.

Hall of Nations Fellowships and Scholarships: One or more fellowships and/or scholarships are awarded each year to foreign students.

Scholarships: Four or more full-tuition scholarships are awarded annually. A limited number of working scholarships are also available.

Swift Foundation: The late Mrs. Gustavus Franklin Swift founded this fellowship to help graduates of the Garrett Biblical Institute to become more proficient as Christian leaders. The endowment produces an annual income of $500. The applicant must be recommended by the Garrett Biblical Institute.

Massey Foundations: Under the will of the late Hart A. Massey, $50,000 was left to The American University, the income of which is now used for fellowships for students from Canada. In case of a deficiency in applications, others may be considered. The stipend is $1,000.

Graduate Student Organization

The student organization had its formal inception in the fall semester of 1936, arising out of a joint desire on the part of some of the students and faculty for closer relationship between both groups. The student organization is conducted by elected representatives in the interests of the student of the university. During the school year it holds forums and discussions, presents the interests of the student body in academic questions, promotes their educational, cultural, recreational and financial interests, and in general acts as a sounding board of student opinion. Membership is open to any graduate student of American University upon the payment of a nominal fee at registration. All students are urged to become members.

FIELDS AND COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

Starred courses are offered at the Liberal Arts College, Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues; the others are offered at the Downtown Center on F Street between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets.

Courses numbered from 400 to 500 are open to both undergraduate and graduate students; those numbered 500 and above are open only to graduate students.

ECONOMICS

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VICTOR S. CLARK
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WILLIAM H. S. STEVENS
AMOS E. TAYLOR
CYRIL B. A. UPHAM
JULIAN WADLEIGH
CAROLINE F. WARE
HARRY D. WHITE

Additional Cooperating Staff in Special Program in the Utilization of National Resources

OLIVER E. BAKER
EARLE H. CLAPP
JOHN D. FITCH
LEWIS C. GRAY
CLARENCE L. HOLMES
OSCAR E. KIESSLING
FRANK LORIMER
OSCAR C. STINE

Comprehensive Examination Requirements

M.A.: At least three sub-fields from the required group, one of which must be either Economic Theory or History of Economic Thought.

Ph.D.: At least three sub-fields in addition to those in the required group.

Required: Economic Theory, History of Economic Thought, Labor Relations, Marketing, Money and Banking, Public Finance, Statistics.

Optional: Transportation, Public Utilities, Economic History, International Economics, Finance and Investments, Business Administration, Economics of Consumption, Social Economy, Religion and Economics, Agricultural Economics, Forest Economics, Economic Resources, Politico-Economic Relations, Public Administration.

It has been the policy of the Department of Economics to recommend to the Graduate Board that so-called "outside technical minors" should be allowed for highly qualified specialists. It has been recommended that in such cases a maximum of 18 hours of technical subjects should be accepted towards the minimum course requirement for the doctorate, and that the technical minor be approved as an optional sub-field for the comprehensive examination.

Fiscal Administration

The increasing importance of public finance in the life of the nation has made peculiarly appropriate the development in Washington of a center for graduate study in this field. The American University Graduate School and School of Public Affairs have in preparation for September, 1937, a special program leading to an M.A. and a Ph.D. in the field of fiscal administration. To the courses already listed in the Departments of Economics and Public Administration will be added others in the field, so that comprehensive facilities for study and research will be available in revenue, expenditure, governmental accounting, flotation of loans, and other related subjects. A special leaflet describing the program will be sent on request. The courses will be open to both full-time and part-time students.

Labor Relations and Labor Economics

For the graduate student whose primary interest lies in the labor field attention is called not only to the courses listed under the Department of Economics but also to those more fully described under Social Economy and the Interrelations of Government and Economics. Special facilities for advanced training in labor statistics are also offered to a limited number of qualified students (cf. p. 70).

In certain courses opportunity is given the student to undertake further creative work in the special field of the course. Additional academic credit will be granted for this. Courses in which such opportunities are offered are:

Econ. 571—Labor Movements.
Econ. 572—Mediation, Arbitration and Labor Disputes.
Gov.-Ec. 534—The State and Labor.
Soc. Ec. 507—The Worker's Income.

*401-402. Capitalism, Fascism, and Communism

A critical examination is made of the rise of modern capitalism, its characteristics, its strength, and its weakness as an economic system. A similar study is made of Fascism and Communism.—Admission upon consent of instructor.

First and Second Semesters.—Professor Kinsman. (3) (Given in 1937-38.)

*405. Business Organization

A study of the principles of business organization and management. Attention is given to internal problems of business enterprise, such as personnel, finance, production, and marketing, as well as to the broader question of its relationship to society.—Admission upon consent of instructor.

First Semester.—Assistant Professor Huelster. (3)

426. History of Economic Thought to the Beginning of the 19th Century

The relationship of trends in economic ideas and types of civilization and an analysis of early methods of inquiry into economic problems.

Lectures, reports and discussion covering the representative schools and their literature. The work will deal with "economics" in its original religio-ethical, legal and philosophic connections, and will include the emergence of economics as an independent science and a growing issue

in politics. The teachings of the Physiocrats and of Adam Smith and the immediate spread of their ideas will complete the survey.

Second Semester.—Associate Professor Correll. (3)

427. History of Economic Thought from the Beginning of the 19th to the Beginning of the 20th Century

The development of economic thought will be studied with reference to central issues such as principles of population, formation of prices, distribution of wealth, value of money, international trade. Particular stress will be laid on the European marginal utility schools, the German historical school and the economic doctrine of Socialism.

This survey will cover the theoretical interpretation and solution of economic problems in their historical perspective.

First Semester.—Professor Mann. (3)

429-430. Investments

A course designed to familiarize the students with the general principles underlying personal investments. Specific topics which will be considered include: the meaning of investment; the adaptation of investments to the requirements of the particular individual; relation of insurance policies to investments; analysis of corporation reports; bonds versus stocks as investments; corporation securities—railroad, utility, industrial, etc.; real estate mortgages and bonds; government issues—federal, state, municipal, county and tax districts. The work of the course will require the preparation of reports by students on various corporation and other securities.

As a prerequisite to this course the student must have taken, or be taking, corporation finance, business finance, or accounting.

First and Second Semesters.—Adjunct Professor Stevens. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

431-432. Corporation Finance

A study of the financial policies pursued by corporations in the issue of securities, the management of capital assets and liabilities, income surplus and reserves, recapitalization, readjustments, and reorganization. Problems, cases, and reports.

First and Second Semesters.—Adjunct Professor Stevens. (3) (Alternates with 429-430.)

433. Economic Problems of South America

A general survey of economic development on the continent with emphasis on Argentina, Brazil and Chile. Problems of population, public finance, trade and industrialization. Special attention to the competitive position of basic export industries, the position of foreign capital, and recent social legislation.

First Semester.—Mr. Hanson. (3)

434. Economic Problems of the Caribbean Area

Economic development since 1900 with particular attention to Cuba, Puerto Rico, Mexico, Venezuela and Colombia. Emphasis on American investments and trade.

Second Semester.—Mr. Hanson. (3)

439. The Competitive System

Survey of trust and combination movement in the United States. Definition and theory of competition, economic background of combination move-

ment. Influence of large-scale production. Voluntary associations in restraint of trade. Technical trusts as monopolies. Holding Companies and mergers. Open price associations. Trade association activities. Basing points and other non-competitive formulae.

First Semester.—Adjunct Professor Stevens. (3) (Alternates with 515.)

441. Introduction to International Economics

A brief survey of international economic problems, with main emphasis on the theory necessary to their understanding, covering the following topics: the relation of international economics to general economics; the structure of international payments; the reasons for, and advantages of, international specialization in the production of goods and services; international monetary problems; economic aspects of trade barriers.

First Semester.—Mr. Wadleigh. (1½)

473. Labor and the Economic Order

A survey of the problems involved in relations of employers, employees and the community or the government. Labor movements and theories of labor relations. The organization of labor, collective bargaining and government intervention in labor disputes.

First Semester (repeated Second Semester if demand warrants).—Dr. Peck. (3)

475-476. Modern Transportation

A comprehensive survey of rail, motor, water, air and pipe line transportation, including the special operating, administrative, rate, financial, and regulatory problems of each and the problems and technique of coordination.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Morgan. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

481-482. Problems of Taxation

A study of the conditions giving rise to the various tax systems, the principles applied in the just distribution of burdens, and the characteristics of the different types of tax levies. An investigation is made of such questions as the shifting and incidence of taxes, the taxation of intangible property, double taxation, and the economic consequences of different tax systems. Special emphasis is laid on the tax problems of the United States.

First and Second Semesters.—Professor Kinsman. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

483. Revenue and Expenditure

An examination of outstanding questions of revenues and expenditures; current fiscal conditions will receive emphasis, including volume of expenditures, volumes of taxation, sources of revenue, and the economic and social effects of public expenditures and taxation from the standpoint of the government, the taxpayer and the general welfare; federal aspects will be stressed, but state and local fiscal operations also will be considered.

First Semester.—Dr. Moore. (1½)

485. Introductory Course in Money and Banking

Emphasis in this course is placed on basic concepts such as the nature of money and credit and the institutional frame-work within which money functions. Factors affecting both the supply and the rate of turnover of money are examined. The relations between banking policy, the price level, and the

business cycle are considered. Attention is directed toward the problem of the standard and the inter-relations of domestic and foreign monetary systems.

First Semester.—Dr. White. (3)

501-502. Contemporary Economic Thought

A critical examination of representative types of economic theory with emphasis upon recent developments of economic thought in America. Particular attention is given to the points of view and logical premises of "orthodox" economics, the American Psychological School, and modern Institutionalism, especially as they relate to the problems of economic and social planning.

First and Second Semesters.—Adjunct Professor Piquet. (3)

505. Economics of Public Utilities

A study of the characteristics of public service corporations other than railroads. Special attention will be given to the theories underlying valuation, rate-making, and state and federal regulation.

First Semester.—Assistant Professor Huelster. (3)

506. Problems of Public Utility Administration

This course explores the practical problems of rate-making, service, finance, the holding company, public ownership, public relations, and commission regulation as they affect the local utility companies.

Second Semester.—Assistant Professor Huelster. (3)

511. Coordinated Transportation

The rise of motor transportation and the revival of inland water transportation present new problems in the determination, from the public viewpoint, of the respective contributions of motor, water and rail carriers. These problems are systematically examined with a view to working out effective and sound principles of coordination.

First Semester.—Dr. Morgan. (3) (Alternates with 475.)

512. Ocean Transportation and Port Facilities

A survey of overseas movements of freight traffic, including the requirements of the various kinds of traffic, types of shipping services, methods of rate making, conferences, regulation, and the part played by competitive ports and terminal facilities.

Second Semester.—Dr. Morgan. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

513. Transportation Accounting and Statistics

A survey of the part accounting and statistics play in the conduct and regulation of transportation and an examination of problems and methods.

First Semester.—Dr. Morgan. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

514. Problems in Transportation

A pre-seminar course in current transportation problems.

Second Semester.—Dr. Morgan. (3) (Given in 1937-38.)

515. Marketing Manufactured Products

A course dealing with the fundamental principles of assembling and dispersing manufactured goods. Some of the topics covered are: Functions of wholesale and retail middlemen; selling through wholesalers, direct to retailers, direct to consumers; branch house distribution; mail order selling; chain store distribution; prices and price policies; cash and quality

discounts, price maintenance, guarantees against declines; cost of distribution.

First Semester.—Adjunct Professor Stevens. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

516. Marketing Agricultural Products

A course dealing with fundamental principles and significant practices in the marketing of agricultural staples. Types of markets and functions of middlemen; buying methods and sales policies; problems of standardization and regulation; produce exchanges, future trading, and hedging; market news and other services; the relation of marketing to prices.

Second Semester.—Adjunct Professor Stevens. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

517-518. Theory of Money and Banking

A critical study will be made of basic theories in money and banking. Special attention will be given current problems in monetary theory. Experts in special phases of the study will address the class on various points of view of controversial subjects. Prerequisite, Econ. 485 or the equivalent.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Upham and Professor Mann.

523-524. Foreign Currency and Banking Systems

Analysis of the banking and currency systems of a number of foreign countries, including Great Britain, France, Germany, Canada, and other countries in which important banking developments have occurred in recent years. Particular attention will be given to the development of central banking in the British Empire, the cooperation between central banks and the Bank for International Settlements, devaluation by the "gold-bloc" countries, and current problems of currency stabilization. Pre-requisite, Econ. 441 or the equivalent.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Taylor. (3) (Alternates with 525-526.)

525-526. International Banking and Finance

This course deals primarily with the financing of the various classes of international transactions, visible and invisible, private and governmental; also payments under gold and paper standards. Special attention is given to the nature of commodity, service, and capital transactions in their relation to the foreign exchanges, domestic and foreign money markets, and international price movements. The course is in part directed towards an appraisal of the long-term and short-term capital position in post-war world economics and involves an examination of the relations between commodity trade, gold movements, and capital movements in the balance of international payments of the United States and of other leading commercial countries. Pre-requisite, Econ. 441 or the equivalent.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Taylor. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

528. Business Cycles

A critical investigation of modern business fluctuations and business cycle theories. Particular attention will be given to the so-called causes of business cycles as nature, speculation, underconsumption, overproduction, monetary and credit mechanism, economic organization. Recent types of business cycle policy, chiefly in Europe, will be described and analyzed.

Second Semester.—Professor Mann. (3)

531. World Economic Problems

Economic consequences of the World War and peace settlement. Trend of international economic relations and policies since the War: (1) the

period of immediate readjustment following the World War; (2) first period of reconstruction, retarded by currency and reparation difficulties, 1921-25; (3) second period of reconstruction, characterized by world boom, 1925-29; (4) period of world economic crisis and depression, 1929-32; (5) measures of reconstruction and partial recovery, since 1932. Present international economic maladjustments and resulting problems of policy. Pre-requisite, Econ. 441 or the equivalent.

First Semester.—Dr. Edminster. (3) (Alternates with 535.)

534. Economic Foreign Relations of the United States

The present status of our economic foreign relations and the vital problems of policy to which they give rise. Among the broader subjects to be covered are: the trend toward world-wide industrialization and its relation to policies of economic self-sufficiency; economic planning, national and international, with special reference to the United States; the problem of reviving international trade and investment, and the role and interests of the United States in relation thereto; the international creditor position of the United States, and its influence upon our economic policies; control of raw materials; economic imperialism vs. "the open door at home"; the economic work of the League, and the interests of the United States with reference thereto. This course will include both lectures and assignment of special topics to individual students whose reports will constitute a basis for general discussion. Pre-requisite, Econ. 441 or the equivalent.

Second Semester.—Dr. Edminster. (3) (Alternates with 536.)

535-536. Tariff Policies

A survey of American and foreign tariff policies, including a study of their historical evolution and of present-day problems. Special attention is given to the current tariff bargaining program of the United States, followed by case studies to familiarize the student with the practical problems encountered in the field. Pre-requisite, Econ. 441 or the equivalent.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Edminster. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

551-552. The Federal Revenue System

A study is made of the receipts and expenditures of the federal government. Attention is given to the fiscal authority granted by the Constitution and the development of the revenues under this authority. The sources of the various federal funds, the problems arising from their administration, the issues involved in their administration, and the issues involved in their expenditures are examined. Special consideration is given the United States budget, the taxation of incomes, and the issue involved in tax exempt securities.

First and Second Semesters.—Professor Kinsman. (3) (Alternates with 481-482.)

561. Foreign Public Finance

A description of current fiscal problems, chiefly in Europe, and a critical examination of their solution. The interrelations between fiscal, economic and social policies will be emphasized. Topics discussed will include: Financing of work provisions; central-local fiscal relations; income tax methods; social security problems from the expenditure and tax angle; public finance as an instrument of social policy.

First Semester.—Professor Mann. (3)

571. Labor Movements

Particular attention is given to the trade union movement in the United States in such respects as the historical development of unions, the functions of unions, structural differentiation, membership, organization and government, methods and tactics, the law in relation to labor organization, political and welfare activities, left wing unionism, unionism and social change. The changing form and substance of unionism in other countries are also considered.

First Semester.—Mr. Lauck. (3-6)

572. Mediation, Arbitration and Labor Disputes

The major emphasis will be upon developments in the United States but a survey will be made of the experience of other countries. (1) The history of industrial disputes: the right to strike, strike machinery and the public interest, state and national legislation. (2) Forms of governmental intervention: investigation, conciliation, mediation, arbitration. (3) Methods of mediation and arbitration: the authority and sanction, the issues, the mediator or arbitrator and his technique, governing principles, interpretation and application of agreements and awards. (4) Governmental labor boards: the National Labor Relations Board, the National Mediation Board, NRA Boards. (5) Experience of other countries.

Second Semester.—Dr. Lapp. (3-6)

601-602. Seminar in Financial Policies of Corporations

Each student will be assigned to the study of a group of corporations from which he will prepare analyses of their financial policies. Course will meet at hours convenient to students and instructor.

First and Second Semesters.—Adjunct Professor Stevens. (3)

603-604. Seminar in Transportation

A seminar in which each student will be assigned a definite problem on which he will work throughout the year. Lectures and oral and written reports. Persons other than candidates for degrees will be admitted upon consent of instructor.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Morgan. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

605-606. Research Seminar in Banking Problems

This seminar is organized primarily for those whose theses lie within this special field and meets at the convenience of the instructor. By arrangement other students interested in some special line of research apart from their thesis may be admitted and formal academic credit obtained.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Upham.

607-608. Seminar in International Finance

This seminar is designed to provide for the special study of current problems in international finance such as stabilization operations, central bank policy, exchange controls, clearing agreements, defaults (and renewals of interest) on foreign investments, protective committees, etc.; also of special problems relating to the international movement of goods, services, and capital in their relation to prices and the mechanism of adjustment.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Taylor. (3)

609-610. Thesis Seminar

This is a thesis "workshop" course. A critical study is made of selected economic problems. Methods of research are discussed; bibliographies are gathered and criticized; reports of investigations are prepared for exhaustive criticism. Those preparing dissertations for the doctor's or master's degree are required to register.

First and Second Semesters.—Adjunct Professor Piquet with the cooperation of other members of the department.

611-612. Seminar in Current Monetary Problems

In this course a review will be made of the principal developments in the field of monetary policy and relations during recent years, and an examination of the major problems and controversies that have arisen in connection with these developments. Consideration will be given to alternative monetary policies that may be pursued in the immediate future and to the problems which lie ahead. Prerequisite, Econ. 517-518, or the equivalent.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Pasvolsky. (3)

613-614. Seminar in Labor Relations

An advanced seminar for students specializing in this field. Admission on consent of the instructor.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Leiserson. (3)

616. Seminar in Comparative Fiscal Policy.

The study of general principles of public finance needs as a supplement to an investigation of modern trends of fiscal policy. Foreign countries will be compared with special reference to problems which might become important in the United States. The interrelations of political, economic, social and fiscal measures will be emphasized.

Second Semester.—Professor Mann. (3)

617. Seminar on Central Banking Problems

Consideration of the place of the central bank in the modern economy, particularly in the United States. Extent and nature of its influence on the business cycles. Different instruments of control. Prerequisite, Econ. 517-518, or the equivalent.

First Semester.—Dr. Goldenweiser. (3)

The following courses, described more fully under their field, are listed here also as lying largely within the field of Economics.

Ec. Hist. 405—History of American Agriculture. *Dr. Gray.*

Ec. Hist. 406—History of American Industry. *Dr. Clark.*

Ec. Hist. 411—English Economic History.

Ec. Hist. 423-424—Evolution of Economic Institutions. *Dr. Correll.*

Ec. Hist. 539-540—Economic History, 1500-1800. *Dr. Correll.*

Ec. Hist. 541-542—Economic and Social History of 19th Century Europe. *Dr. Anderson.*

Gov. Ec. 503—The State as Affected by Economic Forces. *Dr. Griffith.*

Gov. Ec. 506—The Economic Order as Affected by State Action. *Dr. Marshall and Dr. Griffith.*

Gov. Ec. 531—The State and Banking. *Dr. Hardy.*

Gov. Ec. 534—The State and Labor. *Mr. Lauck.*

Gov. Ec. 537-538—Federal Regulation of Commerce.

Gov. Ec. 540—The State and Trade. *Dr. Stevens.*

Gov. Ec. 542—The State and Transportation and Communication.

Gov. Ec. 543—The State's Relation to the Consumer. *Dr. Edwards.*

Gov. Ec. 601-602—Seminar in the Problem of Economic Coordination in a Modern Democracy. *Dr. Means.*

Gov. Ec. 603-604—Research Seminar in Federal Regulation of Commerce and Administrative Law. *Dr. Aitchison.*

Nat. Res. 401—Introductory Survey of Resources and Their Utilization. *Dr. Baker.*

Nat. Res. 412—Agricultural Economics. *Dr. Holmes.*

Nat. Res. 422—Forestry Economics. *Dr. Clapp.*

Nat. Res. 432—Water Resources.

Nat. Res. 512—National Land Problems and Policies. *Dr. Gray.*

Nat. Res. 513—Agricultural Prices. *Dr. Stine.*

Nat. Res. 516—Agricultural Finance.

Nat. Res. 581-582—Economics of Minerals. *Dr. Kiessling.*

Nat. Res. 584—Economics of Power. *Dr. Kiessling and Mr. Fitch.*

Nat. Res. 605-606—Seminar in Agricultural Economics.

Soc. Ec. 501—Social Economy Perspectives. *Dr. Correll.*

Soc. Ec. 507—The Worker's Income. *Dr. Hinrichs.*

Soc. Ec. 509-510—Economic Insecurity. *Dr. Hamilton and Associates.*

Soc. Ec. 521-522—Leading Problems in Housing and Home Financing. *Dr. Ratcliff.*

Soc. Ec. 607—Seminar in Religion and Economics. *Dr. Correll.*

Statis. 401—The Use of Statistical Methods. *Dr. Webb and Mr. Dennis.*

Statis. 402—Application of Special Statistical Techniques. *Dr. Webb.*

Statis. 418—Statistical Methods as Applied to Selected Social Problems. *Dr. Myers and Mr. Dennis.*

Statis. 512—Analysis of Financial Statistics. *Mr. McLeod.*

Statis. 513—Analysis of Business Statistics. *Mr. McLeod.*

Statis. 613-614—Seminar in Advanced Statistical Projects. *Miss Joy.*

ECONOMIC HISTORY

Ernst Correll, *Chairman*
Eugene N. Anderson — Lynn R. Edminster
Richard L. Bauer — Wesley M. Gewehr
Victor S. Clark — Lewis C. Gray
Caroline F. Ware

Those students whose major interest lies in the field of Economic History require the mastery of two fields in order to do adequate justice to their subject. Rather than to attempt the construction of a program within the confines of the orthodox departmental classification it has appeared to be sounder educational practice to allow this focus of the student's interest itself to determine the ground to be covered. In this way the historical perspective can be added to economics; an analytic interpretation to history.

Comprehensive Examination Requirements

M.A.: At least three sub-fields from the required group, other sub-fields optional.

Ph.D.: At least two sub-fields in addition to those in the required group.

Required: Economic Theory, History of Economic Thought, Economic History (European, American), European History since 1500, American History since 1787, Economic Resources.

Optional: Statistics, Politico-Economic Relations, Religion and Economics, Social Legislation, Business Organization, English History, Latin American History, Canadian History, Far-Eastern History, any branch of economic life historically treated (e. g., Labor Relations, Public Finance, etc.).

405. History of American Agriculture

The principal emphasis in this seminar is on economic rather than technological phases of American Agricultural History, although the influence of technological changes on economic and social evolution of American agriculture is considered. Special attention is given to some of the significant foci about which research activity may properly be organized and considerable attention is given to the bibliography of the field, with particular reference to the relative values of the different classes of primary and secondary sources. Discussion is devoted to the more significant trends in the economic and social evolution of American agriculture, and the more important regional contrasts, and will indicate some of the forces that operate to determine these trends and regional contrasts.

First Semester.—Dr. Gray. (3)

406. History of American Industry

Careful study will be made of the place of American manufactures in the evolution of Western industrialism. Inquiries into characteristic elements of the rapid rise of the American factory system will be contrasted by corresponding features in the industrialization of Europe. Special re-

search topics are to deal with the interrelationship of transportation developments and the growth of national key industries; the historical prerequisites in the emergence of mass production; the effect of democratic standards of consumption on the growth of industries; development of concentration through corporate forms in the business organization of industrial production; science and the further evolution of manufacturing processes and labor appliance; historical aspects of tariff protection and industrial expansion; the geographic shifting of American industries due to changes in methods, types of raw material, labor supply, etc.; the effect of war demands and of other opportunity markets on industrial developments; etc.

Second Semester.—Dr. Clark. (3)

407-408. The Development of American Culture

The problem of an American culture pattern. Origin and development. Competing non-dominant patterns. Agrarianism and the Frontier. Religious and industrial factors. Relevance and suitability to current economic and social issues. The problem of social action in relation to the framework of tradition and the process of cultural change.

First and Second Semesters.—Associate Professor Ware. (3)

411. English Economic History

Characteristic features of English medieval economy and its ways of disintegration will form the background of a more intensive study of the rise of commercial and industrial forces in the making of modern Britain. Stress is placed on England as a colonial power and on the economic complexities resulting from it. Particular attention will be given to English achievements in securing a relatively balanced social and economic order in the modern industrial world.

First Semester. (3)

423-424. Evolution of Economic Institutions

The study during the first semester will relate to the pre-capitalistic age including phases of primitive life, the economy of village and manorial systems, principal forms in the economic and social organization of industrial production and exchange. Studies in the second semester will include the phenomena of the progressive commercialization of economic wants; changes and growth in agriculture industry, and trade; the non-economic influences such as the alleged religious genesis of capitalism and the rise of the national state; the economic and social aspects of the increasing division of labor and the changes in transportation; and the growth of the financial society.

First and Second Semesters.—Associate Professor Correll. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

539-540. Economic History, 1500-1800

A study of economic policies which characterized the development of European nations from about 1500 to the end of the 18th century. Outstanding "mercantile systems," their interest in national economic growth and commercial-colonial expansion, will be examined and grouped according to geographical and historical factors. Methods and practices of continental Cameralism will be taken up to illustrate a different type of principles working for the creation and stabilization of national economic units. Attention will be directed to the beginnings of "world economic" concepts

and the resulting conflict between "protection" and "free trade." Practical public policies rather than theories will be studied.

First and Second Semesters.—Associate Professor Correll. (3) (Alternates with 423-424.)

541-542. Economic and Social History of Nineteenth Century Europe

The course will survey the social and economic changes that occurred on the continent during the century. The following topics will be handled: The continental reaction to the progressive industrialization of England; the revolution in agriculture; the growth of industrialism and the decline of the handicrafts; the alliance of science and production; the stabilization of currencies; changes in tariff policy; the urban and agricultural labor movements; the issue of agriculture versus industry; the growth of finance centers and corporate forms of business; trade expansion and commercial rivalry; industrial and social legislation; the shifting of class divisions; the effects of industrialism and urbanization on social life. Special reference will be given to France and Germany.

First and Second Semesters.—Professor Anderson. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

609-610. Research in European Economic History

Thesis.

Associate Professor Correll.

611-612. Research in American Economic History

Thesis.

Dr. Clark.

The following courses described more fully under their field, are listed here as also lying largely within the field of Economic History.

Econ. 426—History of Economic Thought to the Beginning of the 19th Century. *Dr. Correll.*

Econ. 427—History of Economic Thought from the Beginning of the 19th to the Beginning of the 20th Century. *Dr. Mann.*

Econ. 534—Economic Foreign Relations of the United States. *Dr. Edminster.*

Econ. 535-536—Tariff Policies. *Dr. Edminster.*

Hist. 363-364—European Dependencies. *Dr. Bauer.*

Hist. 401-402—History of the American Frontier. *Dr. Gewehr.*

Soc. Ec. 607—Seminar in Religion and Economics. *Dr. Correll.*

Attention is also called to other course offerings of the Economics and History Departments as furnishing background material. Approval of the Chairman of the Field should be obtained in order to elect such courses for credit toward the minimum course requirement for a degree.

GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMICS

(Inter-Relations)

Leon C. Marshall, *Chairman*

Clyde B. Aitchison
Ben A. Arneson
Frederick F. Blachly
Corwin B. Edwards
Lynn R. Edminster
Emanuel A. Goldenweiser
Ernest S. Griffith
Walton H. Hamilton
Charles O. Hardy
Lowell F. Huelster
Delos O. Kinsman
John A. Lapp
W. Jett Lauck
Fritz Karl Mann
Gardiner C. Means
Blaine F. Moore
Charles S. Morgan
Miriam E. Oatman
Leo Pasvolsky
Catheryn Seckler-Hudson
William H. S. Stevens
Amos E. Taylor
Cyril B. A. Upham
Caroline F. Ware

Harry D. White

The fallacy of considering either political science or economics a discipline existing in a vacuum has long been apparent. In the formation of economic policies by government; in the impact of economic interests and ways upon government; in all the manifold interrelations of the two fields lie today many of the problems most challenging to the creative thought of the social scientist. With this in mind and because of the peculiar suitability of the Washington scene, The American University Graduate School has constructed a graduate program in the interrelations of government and economics. While providing for adequate ground-work in those aspects of government and economics essential for the understanding of their interrelations, this sequence of study directs attention primarily to the interrelations themselves—in their historical, analytic, institutional, sociological, and comparative aspects. Preparation in the fields of statistics, social psychology, and social organization, unless previously had, should be taken in course.

Attention is called to the peculiar suitability of this field for those planning to enter certain types of the public service, business, journalism, law, and the teaching of the social sciences.

Comprehensive Examination Requirements

M.A.: Distinction in one of the required fields with adequate preparation in another will be assumed for the Master's examination.

Ph.D.: The required fields are as follows:

1. The current situation in economic thought and economic organization, both in their developmental setting (and with special reference to governmental policy and control).

2. The current situation in political thought and governmental structure, both in their developmental setting (and with special reference to the way in which they have been affected by the changing economic order).
3. The principles and practices of administration, public and private, with major emphasis upon public administration.
4. At least two major areas of interaction between government and economics selected from such fields as transportation and public utilities, labor relations, trade, the adjustment of population, public finance, money and banking, capital formation and investment, etc.

An optional field: Students whose earlier preparation in the interrelations of government and economics has been both thorough and broad are encouraged to select an optional field from such areas as advanced work in statistics, advanced work in accounting, special aspects of comparative government, special aspects of administration, a pertinent field of historical study, a pertinent field of jurisprudence.

The requirements, as stated, constitute a norm. The Graduate Board will be glad to consider such departures from this norm as will emphasize unity and penetration in some aspect of a student's program.

503. The State as Affected by Economic Forces

A comparative and historical study of trends in the principal industrial nations. Special attention will be given to the profound alterations brought about in legislative and administrative processes by economic change. The impact of economic forces upon federalism, democratic control, political leadership, the courts, and local self-government will be considered in the light of world trends.

First Semester.—Professor Griffith. (3)

506. The Economic Order as Affected by State Action

The underlying processes of any economic order and the structure of our own order; the backgrounds of the current interactions between the state and economic structures; current manifestations of the impact of the state upon economic situations; areas of investigation needed to develop policy and effective administration.

Second Semester.—Professor Marshall and Professor Griffith. (3)

531. The State and Banking

A survey of the public and private functions performed by banks and the banking functions performed by governments; a comparison of the leading systems of regulating and directing of banking policies and the flow of credit. Particular attention is given to the interrelations between credit policy, price movements, the formation of capital, and the international flow of short-term and long-term funds. Prerequisite, Econ. 485 or the equivalent.

First Semester.—Dr. Hardy. (3)

534. The State and Labor

(1) Genetic treatment of the public interest in the role of labor in the economic order. (2) Varieties of governmental attitudes toward labor, such as mercantilism, laissez-faire, constitutionalism, socialism, communism, fascism. (3) Varieties of governmental participation such as labor legislation, mediation, arbitration, social service. (4) Types of

labor legislation in the United States and the legal-constitutional problems involved. (5) Administration and administrative law as applied to this field. (6) Current issues and possible courses of action. (n. b. This is a "creative workshop" course, which permits the individual student to undertake additional study and research with appropriate academic credit.)

Second Semester.—Mr. Lauck. (3-6)

537-538. Federal Regulation of Commerce

The history of the Commerce Clause of the Constitution, and of the principal decisions of the Supreme Court interpreting it will be studied; and also the development and structure of the principal acts of Congress under the clause and administration thereof.

First and Second Semesters. (1½) (Given in 1938-39.)

540. The State and Trade

Public policy regarding combination and monopoly. Competition and competitive practices. Policy of early court decisions on combinations. Federal and state legislation. Dissolution and injunction. Open price policies and their legal status. Concept of fair and unfair competition. Legislative policy regarding unfair competition in Federal Trade Commission and National Industrial Recovery Acts. Economic theories of unfair competition as applied to various trade practices. Legal theories and decisions regarding unfair competition. Prerequisite, Econ. 471 or the equivalent.

Second Semester.—Adjunct Professor Stevens. (3) (Alternates with Econ. 516.)

542. The State and Transportation and Communication

(1) A brief historical background of the evolution of the instrumentalities and of state intervention, with particular reference to developments in the United States. (2) The governmental structures, the significant problems of constitutional and administrative law, methods and techniques. (3) The underlying issues and possible courses of action.

Second Semester. (Given in 1938-39.)

543. The State's Relation to the Consumer

The relation of the consumers' interest to the public interest; activities of the Federal Government focused upon the consumer: the consumers' stake in other governmental activities; the relation of the Government to consumer organizations and programs. Particular attention will be given to commodity standards, price and production control, cooperative buying, information services, and consumer credit.

First Semester.—Dr. Edwards. (3)

546. The State and Population

This course will consider the major aspects of population policy in fascist, communist, democratic and other countries; the economic basis of such policy—agrarian vs. industrial society, supplies of raw materials, relation to the world division of labor; the relation of population policy to political situations and cultural values and institutions. It will concentrate its principal attention on the United States, considering the historical antecedents and the present intent of federal, state, and local policies with respect to immigration, migration; health, welfare and education as they affect the quantity and quality of the population; race

relations, Americanization, and other treatments of diversity; definitions of crime and treatment of criminals. It will examine the conditions underlying these policies in terms of scientific knowledge of eugenics, race, birth control, health; of social attitudes and traditional values; of economic and political considerations; of trends in the composition of the American population.

Second Semester.—Associate Professor Ware. (3)

601-602. Seminar in the Problems of Economic Coordination in a Modern Democracy.

An analysis of the problem of economic coordination in the presence of modern technology and administered prices, consideration of the techniques of coordination and planning available to a democracy, and discussion of the problems involved in constructing a guide to effective use of National Resources. This latter will involve the technical problems of measuring consumption requirements, of measuring industrial capacities, and of integrating the two so as to picture the effective use of resources. Admission upon consent of instructor.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Means. (3)

603-604. Research Seminar in Federal Regulation of Commerce and Administrative Law

This seminar is organized primarily for those whose theses lie within these special fields. It meets at the convenience of the instructor. By arrangement, other students interested in some special line of research apart from their thesis may be admitted and formal academic credit obtained.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Aitchison.

609-610. Research Seminar in Politico-Economic Relations

Thesis.

Professor Marshall.

The following courses, described more fully under their field, are listed here as also lying largely within the field of the Interrelations of Government and Economics.

Econ. 439—The Competitive System. *Dr. Stevens.*

Econ. 475-476—Modern Transportation. *Dr. Morgan.*

Econ. 481-482—Problems of Taxation. *Dr. Kinsman.*

Econ. 483—Revenue and Expenditure. *Dr. Moore.*

Econ. 505—Economics of Public Utilities. *Dr. Huelster.*

Econ. 506—Problems of Public Utility Administration. *Dr. Huelster.*

Econ. 511—Coordinated Transportation. *Dr. Morgan.*

Econ. 523-524—Foreign Currency and Banking Systems. *Dr. Taylor.*

Econ. 534—Economic Foreign Relations of the United States. *Dr. Edminster.*

Econ. 535-536—Tariff Policies. *Dr. Edminster.*

Econ. 551-552—The Federal Revenue System. *Dr. Kinsman.*

Econ. 561—Foreign Public Finance. *Dr. Mann.*

Econ. 572—Mediation, Arbitration, and Labor Disputes. *Dr. Lapp.*

Econ. 603-604—Seminar in Transportation. *Dr. Morgan.*

Econ. 607-608—Seminar in International Finance. *Dr. Taylor.*

Econ. 613-614—Seminar in Labor Relations. *Dr. Leiserson.*

Econ. 616—Comparative Fiscal Policy. *Dr. Mann.*

Econ. 617—Seminar on Central Banking Problems. *Dr. Goldenweiser.*

Nat. Res. 422—Forestry Economics. *Dr. Clapp.*

Nat. Res. 432—Water Resources.

Nat. Res. 512—National Land Problems and Policies. *Dr. Gray.*

Nat. Res. 516—Agricultural Finance.

Nat. Res. 521—Forest Policy.

Nat. Res. 584—Economics of Power. *Dr. Kiessling and Mr. Fitch.*

Nat. Res. 604—Seminar in National Resources. *The Staff.*

Pol. Sci. 410—Contemporary Political Thought. *Dr. Oatman.*

Pol. Sci. 506—The Problem of Constitutional Revision. *Dr. Arneson.*

Pol. Sci. 507—Present Day Political Europe—The Democracies. *Dr. Seckler-Hudson.*

Pol. Sci. 509—Present Day Political Europe—The Dictatorships. *Dr. Seckler-Hudson.*

Pub. Ad. 421—Principles of Public Administration. *Dr. Reining.*

Pub. Ad. 521-522—Problems in Public Administration. *Dr. Blachly.*

Pub. Ad. 523-524—National Administration.

Pub. Ad. 581-582—Administrative Law.

Soc. Ec. 402—The Sociological Approach.

Soc. Ec. 407—Social Insurance. *Dr. Clague.*

Soc. Ec. 501—Social Economy Perspectives. *Dr. Correll.*

Soc. Ec. 509-510—Economic Insecurity. *Dr. Hamilton and Associates.*

HISTORY

EUGENE N. ANDERSON, *Chairman*

RICHARD L. BAUER
SOLON J. BUCK
WILLIAM R. CASTLE
VICTOR S. CLARK
ERNST CORRELL
GEORGE S. DUNCAN
WESLEY M. GEWEHR
LEWIS C. GRAY
W. CHAPIN HUNTINGTON
CARLTON SAVAGE
CAROLINE F. WARE
LOIS M. ZUCKER

Comprehensive Examination Requirements

M.A.: At least three sub-fields from the required group. Other sub-fields optional.

Ph.D.: At least two sub-fields in addition to those in the required group.

A. EUROPEAN HISTORY

Required: European History since 1500 (political, social, economic, diplomatic), American History, International Law, English History, European History prior to 1500.

Optional: Economic Theory, Politico-Economic Relations, Social Psychology, Historical Sociology, Geography, Imperialism, Political Theory, International Relations and Organization, Religious History, the literature of a particular nation.

B. AMERICAN HISTORY

Required: American History (political, social, economic, constitutional, diplomatic), European History since 1500, Economic Theory, National Government, International Law, English History.

Optional: Social Psychology, Historical Sociology, Geography, Latin-American History, Canadian History, Far Eastern History, Diplomatic History, American Literature.

C. ANCIENT HISTORY (M.A. degree only)

History of Egypt, Babylonia, and Assyria; History of Greece; History of Rome; History of the Hebrews; Anthropology; Paleography; a special aspect of one of the foregoing (e. g., Roman Law, Political Theory, Religious History, etc.)

351-352. The American Colonies and the Revolution

The first semester will deal with the European background of American history; the colonization of North America; the development of institutions in the English Colonies; the struggle with New France; colonial folkways. The second semester will cover the period from 1763 and will include the economic, social, and religious aspects of the American Revolution. The semesters may be elected separately.

First and Second Semesters.—Professor Gewehr. (3) (Given in 1939-40.)

*356. The United States in the Twentieth Century

Bryanism and the election of 1896; imperialism and the war with Spain; the trust problem; Theodore Roosevelt and the progressive era; domestic policies of Woodrow Wilson; war with Germany and the Treaty of Versailles; return of "normalcy"; the second Roosevelt starts the "New Deal."

Second Semester.—Professor Gewehr. (3)

*363-364. European Dependencies

An extensive review of the expansion of European peoples, institutions and culture, with reference to the development of modern economic imperialism.

First and Second Semesters.—Assistant Professor Bauer. (3)

*366. Europe Since 1918.

The Versailles conference; the peace treaties; the new governments of Europe; the revival of Turkey; and such problems as reparations, war debts, and disarmament are studied.

Second Semester.—Professor Gewehr. (3)

401-402. History of the American Frontier.

One of the dominant influences in shaping the development of American national life and institutions has been the westward movement of the frontier. The history of this frontier from the Alleghanies to the Pacific is traced, together with its problems and its contributions to our national life. The first semester will deal with the trans-Alleghany country; the second semester will consider the trans-Mississippi migration. The semesters may be elected separately.

First and Second Semesters.—Professor Gewehr. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

403-404. Constitutional History of the United States.

An advanced course the aim of which is the study of the outstanding constitutional problems and controversies typical of the development of American issues and institutions.

First and Second Semesters.—Professor Gewehr. (3)

*423. Diplomatic Background of the World War

The aim of this course is to study the background of the World War in the light of the latest and most authoritative research. The development of European alliances and alignments together with the operations of European imperialism with special reference to the coming of the war are studied.

First Semester.—Professor Gewehr. (3)

*431. The Near East

This course deals primarily with the history of the Balkan States from the earliest times to the present. The coming of the Slavs; the rise and disruption of the Turkish Empire; the development of the modern Balkan Nations; contemporary problems.

First Semester.—Professor Gewehr. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

*432. The Far East

A general survey of the development of China and Japan. The aim is to furnish a background for the interpretation of the world problems centering in the Pacific area of the Far East, and to gain some appreciation of the distinctive cultures which these lands offer. The chief emphasis is placed on the period beginning with the contact with the West.

Second Semester.—Professor Gewehr. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

507-508. Prehistoric Man (Anthropology)

An intensive study of the religions, family life, inventions, and industries of primitive man.

First and Second Semesters.—Professor Duncan. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

509-510. History of Egypt, Babylonia, and Assyria

This course will cover the following main topics: physical nature of the lands; influence of geographic environment; racial origins, literatures, cultures, and religions; history of excavations, and inscriptions.

First and Second Semesters.—Professor Duncan. (3) (Alternates with 507-508.)

511. Greek History: The Confederacy of Delos and the Athenian League

A detailed survey of Greek civilization in the Fourth and Fifth Centuries B. C.

First Semester.—Assistant Professor Zucker. (3)

512. Roman History: Republic to Empire

This course will be limited to a careful study of Rome during the transition period, 59 B. C. to 68 A. D.

Second Semester.—Assistant Professor Zucker. (3)

513-514. The French Revolution and Napoleon

A study of the institutions of the Old Regime, the Estates General and the more important reforms of the Revolution; the destruction of the monarchy and the establishment of the republic; the rise of Napoleon; the empire and wars of conquest; the rise of nationalities; the defeat of Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna.

First and Second Semesters.—Assistant Professor Bauer. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

535. American Diplomacy During the World War

A semester course in the diplomatic history of the United States, 1914-1918, with attention focused on problems of neutrality and belligerency.

First Semester.—Mr. Savage. (3)

538. Diplomatic History of the United States Since 1918

Special consideration will be given to the development of American foreign policy since 1918 with reference to such problems as disarmament and naval rivalry, war debts and tariffs, relations with the League of Nations and other international organizations, recognition and non-recognition, neutrality, non-intervention and the Good Neighbor Policy.

Second Semester.—Mr. Castle. (3)

547-548. The Renaissance

A survey of Europe in the period 1250 to 1550, with particular emphasis on the cultural developments.

First and Second Semesters.—Assistant Professor Bauer. (3) (Given in 1939-40.)

549-550. The Reformation

A study of the religious upheaval of the sixteenth century. The work of Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, and other reformers will be carefully analyzed. Particular attention will be paid to such topics as the spread of Protestantism, the role of the Anabaptists, the Catholic Reformation, the religious wars of France, and the Thirty Years' War.

First and Second Semesters.—Assistant Professor Bauer. (3)

551-552. The History of European Nationalism

The progress of nationalism since the beginning of the French Revolution will be analyzed. Special attention will be paid to the following periods: the Terror, the Napoleonic Wars, 1848, the unification of Italy and Germany, and that of imperialism. The following topics will be treated: the character of the change from cosmopolitanism to nationalism; the ideology of nationalism; the psychology of nationalists; the conditions under which nationalism flamed up; the relations of the social, economic, cultural and political groups to nationalism; the relation between the outburst of nationalism and the business cycle; the relation of nationalism to liberalism, democracy, socialism and communism; the relation between nationalism and the military and between nationalism and the expansion of governmental functions.

First and Second Semesters.—Professor Anderson. (3) (Alternates with Ec. Hist. 541-542.)

553. The Development of Modern Russia

A survey course covering the period from the emancipation of the serfs to the present time. Special emphasis will be placed upon the factors of geography and industrial development. The aim will be to lay a groundwork for the understanding of the Soviet regime of today.

First Semester.—Dr. Huntington. (3)

601. The Revolution of 1848

Special topics will be dealt with in some detail for the purpose of instructing the students in methods of research. The topics will relate to the background and course of the revolution in Germany, Austria, France and Italy.

First Semester.—Professor Anderson. (2)

603. History of European Historiography in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century

A rapid survey will be made of the main lines of historical writing, the rationalistic, the (so-called) scientific, the positivistic, and the Marxian. Schools of historical interpretation will be especially studied.

First Semester.—Professor Anderson. (2) (Given in 1938-39.)

607-608. Historiography, Methodology, and Materials for Research in American History

This course is designed to familiarize students primarily in American History with the following: the work of the more important historians and historical agencies; the fundamental tools for research, such as bibliographies, guides, inventories, and catalogues; types of research material, such as archival data, historical manuscripts, newspapers, and published documents; the principal collections of such materials; and methods of collecting organizing, and presenting historical data. Special attention will be given to research material available in Washington.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Buck. (3)

609-610. Seminar in American History

Thesis.

611-612. Seminar in European History

Thesis.

Professor Anderson.

The following courses, described more fully under their field, are listed here as also lying largely within the field of History.

Econ. 426—History of Economic Thought to the Beginning of the 19th Century. *Dr. Correll.*

Econ. 427—History of Economic Thought from the Beginning of the 19th to the Beginning of the 20th Century. *Dr. Mann.*

Ec. Hist. 405—History of American Agriculture. *Dr. Gray.*

Ec. Hist. 406—History of American Industry. *Dr. Clark.*

Ec. Hist. 407-408—The Development of American Culture. *Dr. Ware.*

Ec. Hist. 411—English Economic History.

Ec. Hist. 423-424—Evolution of Economic Institutions. *Dr. Correll.*

Ec. Hist. 539-540—Economic History, 1500-1800. *Dr. Correll.*

Ec. Hist. 541-542—Economic and Social History of 19th Century Europe. *Dr. Anderson.*

Int. Af. 410—The League of Nations.

Pol. Sci. 409—Early Political Thought. *Dr. Oatman.*

Pol. Sci. 537—History of Anglo-American Law. *Dr. Dean.*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ELLERY C. STOWELL, *Chairman*

WILLIAM R. CASTLE
LYNN R. EDMINSTER
ERNEST S. GRIFFITH
GREEN H. HACKWORTH
SIMON G. HANSON
HENRY B. HAZARD
CHARLES S. MORGAN
LEO PASVOLSKY
CARLTON SAVAGE
CATHERYN SECKLER-HUDSON
AMOS E. TAYLOR
JULIAN WADLEIGH

The organization of this department in 1935 was a recognition that the interrelations of the peoples of the world form an important and reasonable field of interest for graduate students. The field draws upon political science and history for its law, politics, and organization and upon economics for those forces and factors which so often are the determining factors in national policies and which in their own right have a significance for present-day statecraft that cannot be ignored. Only on the basis of adequate knowledge of these various factors can teachers, statesmen and organizations do effective work toward a permanent World Peace.

Courses dealing with international law and other important aspects of world affairs are offered to serve as a basis of preparation for a foreign service career or other activity in the international field. It is also the aim of the Department to promote international understanding and good will through the study of the politics, national characteristics, and foreign relations of the principal nations. Washington, the focus of governmental control and of so many international interests, offers a unique opportunity for the pursuit of these studies.

While not directly designed to prepare for the Foreign Service examinations of the Department of State, the thoroughness and comprehensiveness of the work offered do in fact constitute one of the best ways of preparing for such a career. So also work in this field opens up possible careers in foreign trade, in teaching, and in international law and organization.

Important activities of the department are the development of the Hall of Nations Plan and the publication of the Digest of International Law and Relations.

Comprehensive Examination Requirements

M.A.: At least three sub-fields from the required group. Other sub-fields optional.

Ph.D.: At least two sub-fields in addition to those in the required group.

Required: International Law and Procedure, International Relations and Organization, International Economics, Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law, Diplomatic History, Comparative Government.

Optional: National Government, Social Psychology, Geography, European History since 1500, Imperialism, a special branch or branches of International Law.

405. The Principles of International Law

A course designed to give an understanding of the fundamental principles of International Law and to develop the application of these principles to the leading topics of the law. Emphasis will be placed on analyzing current events.

First Semester.—Professor Stowell. (3)

410. The League of Nations

Historical background and development. Constitution and functions of the Assembly, Council, and Secretariat. The International Labor Organization. The Permanent Court of International Justice.

Second Semester. (3)

423. International Relations and World Politics

In this course special attention is given to such controlling factors as nationalism, imperialism, and militarism. The economic aspects of world politics are duly emphasized, and the following topics carefully considered: general principles of investment diplomacy; financial supervision; practice of armed protection; historical background of commercial diplomacy.

First Semester.—Professor Stowell. (3)

427. The Diplomacy of the Far East

A study of the basic factors underlying the conflict of policies in the Far East. Special consideration will be given to the problems growing out of Chinese-Japanese relations, together with the role of the United States, the other great powers and the League of Nations in attempting to solve those problems.

First Semester.—Mr. Castle. (1½)

512. The Conduct of Foreign Relations

This course will deal with the organization of foreign offices and foreign services; the various agencies of government bearing upon foreign relations and how they operate; the problem of popular control and of popular education in the foreign relations of governments; the manner in which foreign relations actually are conducted, and similar problems. Special attention will be given to the organization of the United States Department of State.

Second Semester.—Professor Stowell. (3)

514. International Law—The Law of Intervention

A study of the international law rights enforced through intervention and of the regulations governing recourse to remedial force. The restrictions and limitations recognized by the laws of war in order to prevent, in so far as possible, an abusive use of force. Prerequisite for admission, International Affairs 405, or equivalent.

Second Semester.—Professor Stowell. (3)

515-516. International Law Procedure

International Law as applied by courts and administrative officials to the regulation of immigration, and the law of nationality, naturalization, citizenship, and expatriation.

First and Second Semesters.—Adjunct Professor Hazard. (1½)

519. Extradition

A study of international extradition with some consideration of interstate rendition. The nature of the obligation of extradition and the procedure as governed by statute and treaty considered in relation to the principles of the criminal law of the United States and other countries. This course is open to those who have not had previous professional legal training.

First Semester.—Adjunct Professor Hazard. (1½)

520. Conflict of Laws (Assimilation of Laws)

This course (sometimes termed "Private International Law") deals with the rights of persons within the territory and dominion of one political sovereignty, by reason of acts done within the dominion of another sovereignty; the basis of the recognition of the foreign law; the rules governing the determination of the status and capacity of individuals; the rules relative to title and disposition of property; the enforcement of foreign judgments.

Second Semester.—Adjunct Professor Hazard. (1½)

523. Admiralty Law (Maritime Law)

A survey of the principles of admiralty law including marine contracts, marine insurance, general average, bottomry bonds, piracy, prize courts and prize jurisdictions.

First Semester. (Given in 1938-39.)

538. The Law of International Claims

The Law of International Claims. Rules and Practice of the State Department governing the presentation of claims.

Second Semester.—Mr. Hackworth. (1½) (Alternates with 540.)

540. Negotiation and Interpretation of Treaties

The procedures and the law in treaties.

Second Semester.—Mr. Hackworth. (1½) (Given in 1938-39.)

545. The Problem of Neutrality

A discussion of the relationship of neutrality to the problems of war and peace with particular emphasis upon the policy of embargo legislation laid down by the Congress of the United States. Attention will be devoted to the discretionary and mandatory types of embargo policy and the effect of each upon such matters as the collective security system, the control of the Executive over foreign relations, and the war-making power of Congress.

First Semester.—Mr. Castle. (1½)

609-610. Seminar in International Affairs

Thesis.

Professor Stowell.

The following courses, described more fully under their field, are listed here as also lying largely within the field of International Affairs:

Econ. 433—Economic Problems of South America. *Mr. Hanson.*

Econ. 434—Economic Problems of the Caribbean Area. *Mr. Hanson.*

Econ. 441—Introduction to International Economics. *Mr. Wadleigh.*

Econ. 512—Ocean Transportation and Port Facilities. *Dr. Morgan.*

Econ. 523-524—Foreign Currency and Banking Systems. *Dr. Taylor.*

Econ. 525-526—International Banking and Finance. *Dr. Taylor.*

Econ. 531—World Economic Problems. *Dr. Edminster.*

Econ. 534—Economic Foreign Relations of the United States. *Dr. Edminster.*

Econ. 535-536—Tariff Policies. *Dr. Edminster.*

Econ. 607-608—Seminar in International Finance. *Dr. Taylor.*

Econ. 611-612—Seminar in Current Monetary Problems. *Dr. Pasvolsky.*

Hist. 363-364—European Dependencies. *Dr. Bauer.*

Hist. 366—Europe Since 1918. *Dr. Gewehr.*

Hist. 423—Diplomatic Background of the World War. *Dr. Gewehr.*

Hist. 431—The Near East. *Dr. Gewehr.*

Hist. 432—The Far East. *Dr. Gewehr.*

Hist. 535—The Diplomatic History of the United States During the World War. *Mr. Savage.*

Hist. 538—The Diplomatic History of the United States Since 1918. *Mr. Castle.*

Hist. 551-552—The History of European Nationalism. *Dr. Anderson.*

Nat. Res. 471-472—Economic Geography. *Dr. Reed.*

Pol. Sci. 507—Present Day Political Europe—the Democracies. *Dr. Seckler Hudson.*

Pol. Sci. 509—Present Day Political Europe—the Dictatorships. *Dr. Seckler-Hudson.*

Pol. Sci. 540—Government and Administration of the British Empire. *Dr. Griffith.*

NATIONAL RESOURCES

ERNEST S. GRIFFITH, *Acting Chairman*

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EARLE H. CLAPP
JOHN D. FITCH
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CAROLINE F. WARE

Among the emerging problems concerned with the future of America, there are few, if any, whose importance transcends that of the wise utilization of our national resources. Much more is involved than questions of soil, water, or minerals. In its widest implication the term, national resources, must be thought of as including also human resources and technology. Perhaps the most fruitful line of thought is to view this field of resources as significant primarily in its relation to population trends, standards of living, and an economy of use as well as an economy of profit.

Here, then, is a field for advanced study and research of increasing significance. A man who would master this field must take into account the contribution of the economist, the geographer, the natural scientist, the sociologist, and the political scientist.

The American University Graduate School has formulated its program in such a fashion as to emphasize the essential unity of the resources problem. It thus will serve those who, being specialists in some one aspect (such as forestry) wish to see the resources problem as a whole. Advanced courses in special topics will be offered for those who wish to take advantage of the presence in Washington of a number of outstanding specialists in their particular field. In this connection, the program aims to fill the gap in graduate work, especially in agricultural economics, which will be left through the discontinuance (in June, 1937) of the courses sponsored by the Social Science Research Council. These courses were formerly held at The American University but for the past three years have been held at The Brookings Institution.

The American University Graduate School program is so designed as to encourage registration of those who have graduated with honors from the agricultural, forestry, and engineering colleges, as well as those who enter with the ordinary liberal arts background. Because of this diversity of backgrounds and interests, an individual program will be formulated for each student, designed to lead to an M.A. or Ph.D. in Economics, Economic History, Social Economy, or the Interrelations of Government and Economics according to the emphasis

given. Such individual programs must be approved by a committee consisting for the time being of the Chairmen of the departments and the Dean.

401. Introductory Survey of Resources and Their Utilization

A presentation by regions of the physical conditions and basic facts of land and water utilization, followed by a consideration of trends in the production and consumption of farm and forest products, and the outlook for land utilization in each agricultural region.

First Semester.—Dr. O. E. Baker. (3)

403. Population Prospects: Economic and Social Implications

Trends in birth, marriage, and death rate; changes in composition of population by age, race, nativity, and location; distribution and redistribution of population in relation to economic resources; social aspects of differential reproduction; implications for land use, housing, social security, education.

First Semester.—Dr. O. E. Baker and Dr. Lorimer. (2)

412. Agricultural Economics

A general survey of the field of agricultural economics including the following subdivisions: farm management and the economics of agricultural production, marketing of agricultural commodities, analysis of the prices of agricultural commodities, cooperative organization of farmers, agricultural land problems, agricultural finance.

Second Semester.—Dr. Holmes. (3)

422. Forestry Economics

The economic and social aspects of the use of land for the growing of timber and other forest crops. Harvesting, manufacture, and utilization. Ownership. Private and public interest and obligations. Labor and community relationships. Distribution and consumption of forest products. Financial relationships. Historical development, present status, problems, and solutions.

Second Semester.—Dr. Clapp. (3)

432. Water Resources

The course will be so constructed as to acquaint the student with the problems involved and the opportunities offered in our water resources. Irrigation, health, erosion, agricultural productivity, etc., will be among the topics considered. During the latter part of the semester students enrolled in this course will join with those taking the course in mineral economics for a joint consideration of power resources. (See Nat. Res. 584.)

Second Semester. (1½)

471-472. Economic Geography

This course is concerned with the study of man's environment and the way man makes his living in relation to his environment. It is a year course, but new students may enter at the beginning of either semester. The second semester's work will be concerned primarily with a study of the continents and great commercial and industrial centers. Each continent will first be studied as a unit, then each of the outstanding commercial and industrial countries on a continent will be studied in greater detail.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Reed. (3)

512. National Land Problems and Policies

An analysis of the various American land problems and a consideration of policies, existing and proposed, with reference to both American and foreign experience. Economic and political criteria and general objectives of national land policy; utilization and disposition of the public domain; mineral and forest land policies; recreational uses; water rights and waterpower; administration and disposition of state lands; types and methods of land classification; standards and methods of measuring the utility and value of the various surface uses; reclamation and land settlement policies; the problem of giving adequate direction to agricultural expansion and aligning it with agricultural policy; land tenure and the agricultural ladder; small holdings; the land market and land valuation; the role of taxation in land reform; division of administrative functions between state and federal governments.

Second Semester.—Dr. Gray. (3)

513. Agricultural Price-Making Forces and Processes

A discussion of price-making forces: factors determining the supply in the market and the demand for a commodity as influencing prices; other conditions affecting prices, such as contract, custom, monopoly, administrative agreements, and legislation; wholesale, retail, and futures market price relationships; the business cycle and the general price level. This will be conducted as a combination seminar and lecture course.

First Semester.—Dr. Stine and Dr. Thomsen. (3)

516. Agricultural Finance

An examination of the principal problems in farm mortgage credit and in commercial credit in agriculture. The role of the Federal government.

First Semester. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

521. Forest Policy

Public *vs.* private ownership, the regulation of private owners by the states or the Federal government, prescriptive rights, taxation, public assistance to private owners.

First Semester. (2)

524. Forest Finance

The finance of forest lands and crops and also of dependent industries. Attention will be directed toward financial structure, credits, insurance, etc.

Second Semester. (2)

526. Forests as a Source of Employment

The economics of employment in the growing and protection of forests, including their general administration. Attention will also be given to the employment situation in the industries which harvest and manufacture timber and other forest crops.

Second Semester. (2) (Given in 1938-39.)

528. Non-Commodity Uses of Forests

The economic implications of forests in connection with water, climate, soil conservation, recreation, wild life. The relationship of forests to agriculture as a source of supplies and outside employment. Woodlots as a part of the farm. Shelterbelts.

First Semester. (2) (Given in 1938-39.)

581-582. Economics of Minerals

There are problems peculiar to the mineral industries which differentiate them from agriculture, manufacturing, and trade. The element of discovery, the chance distribution of deposits, and the wasting asset raise a series of problems that cut across taxation, tariffs, export policies, labor relations, monopoly, competition and conservation and give rise to the migration of industry. As world consumption is increasing, higher prices can only be averted by new discoveries, better transportation and advances in technology. Mineral potentialities of the globe create wide interest in new areas, and mineral surpluses or deficiencies of nations indicate some explanations of current international economic policies. During the latter part of the second semester, students enrolled in this course will join with those taking the course in Water Resources, for a joint consideration of power resources. (See Nat. Res. 584.)

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Kiessling. (1½)

584. Economics of Power

The economic problems involved in hydro-electric and fuel generated power. Potential power resources of the United States. The relationship of power generating to other aspects of water resources will be emphasized.

Second Semester.—Dr. Kiessling and Mr. Fitch. (1½)

601-602. Research in National Resources

Thesis.

604. Seminar in National Resources

Each year a given area of the United States will be made the subject of intensive study. The development and utilization of various resources will be considered in the light of the interrelations of agriculture, forestry, water, minerals, population.

Second Semester.—The Staff. (3)

605-606. Seminar in Agricultural Economics

One or more of the important problems facing agriculture will be made the subject of intensive study.

First and Second Semesters. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

The following courses, described more fully under their field, are listed here as also lying largely within the field of National Resources.

Econ. 516—Marketing Agricultural Products. *Dr. Stevens.*

Econ. 531—World Economic Problems. *Dr. Edminster.*

Ec. Hist. 405—History of American Agriculture. *Dr. Gray.*

Gov. Ec. 546—The State and Population. *Dr. Ware.*

Gov. Ec. 601-602—Seminar in the Problem of Economic Coordination in a Modern Democracy. *Dr. Means.*

Soc. Ec. 511—Regional Aspects of American Culture. *Dr. Ware.*

Soc. Ec. 514—Local Units in American Society. *Dr. Ware.*

Statis. 461-462—Statistical Methods as Applied to Census Data. *Dr. Dedrick.*

An auxiliary course in Map-Making (without course credit) is projected in this field.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

BEN A. ARNESON, *Chairman*

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WILLIAM R. CASTLE
GORDON DEAN
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WESLEY M. GEWEHR
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HENRY B. HAZARD
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BLAINE F. MOORE
MIRIAM E. OATMAN
HENRY REINING, JR.
FLOYD M. RIDDICK
CATHERYN SECKLER-HUDSON
ELLERY C. STOWELL
CHARLES WEST

Comprehensive Examination Requirements

M.A.: At least three sub-fields from the required group, other sub-fields optional.

Ph.D.: At least one sub-field in addition to those in the required group.

Required: Political Theory, National Government, Constitutional Law, Public Administration, Comparative Government, Public Opinion and Political Parties, Economic Theory, Politico-Economic Relations, Social Psychology.

State and Local Government *or* Municipal Government.

International Law *or* International Relations.

Optional (At least one required for the doctor's degree): Statistics, Sociology, Jurisprudence, Geography, European History since 1500, American History, Imperialism, English History, Administrative Law. (n. b. One of the alternatives listed in the "required" group may be offered as an "optional" sub-field.)

*353. Congressional Procedure

Party government as recognized in the House and Senate is studied with special consideration of the political and parliamentary machinery utilized. All possible courses a bill might take and all possible actions that might be taken to pass or defeat a bill are considered.

First Semester.—Dr. Riddick. (3)

*354. Legislative Method

This course traces the major pieces of legislation before the current session of Congress.

Second Semester.—Dr. Riddick. (3)

401. The National Legislature and Judiciary

An intensive analysis of the national legislature and judiciary. Emphasis is given not only to the structure, functions, and procedures of these two branches of government, but also to the basic political processes according to which they operate. The major forces, political, social, economic, and psychological, which help determine the manner in which the governmental machinery in a democracy attempts to solve the problems with which it copes are studied.

Throughout the course an attempt is made to integrate the material studied with that of the broader field of political science and the other social science disciplines as well. Opportunity is offered and credit given

for first hand study and observation of the government in action in Washington.

First Semester.—Associate Professor Seckler-Hudson. (3)

402. The National Executive

This course consists of an intensive study of the national executive including the method of his nomination and election; his expanding powers and functions; his relationship to the other branches of government; his leadership in administration and reorganization; and the significance of his political philosophy.

Throughout the course the executive forms and functions are studied in their close relationship to the basic political processes, and to the socio-economic-psychological factors which give them movement. A reasonable setting is given the course through close integration of the materials studied with those of the broader field of political science and the other social science disciplines.

Opportunity is offered and credit is given for first hand study and observation of the government in action in Washington.

Second Semester.—Associate Professor Seckler-Hudson. (3)

403. State Government and Administration

An examination of the present powers and functions and administrative organization of state governments combined with such review of their historical growth as is essential to an understanding of present conditions. Some attention will be given to the county and other local units.

First Semester. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

404. Relations Between Federal, State, and Local Governments

A survey of the traditional functions of each of these governmental units and a study of present relations and trends.

First Semester. (3)

409. Early Political Thought

A study of the principal contributions made to political thought, from Plato to John Stuart Mill. Both the theoretical and the institutional aspects of the various doctrines will be examined. Emphasis will be placed on the historical development of important concepts, and the relation between their modifications and changes in society and social and political institutions.

First Semester.—Dr. Oatman. (3)

410. Contemporary Political Thought

The underlying ideals and principles of the most important political-economic systems operating today. Interpretations of these concepts by proponents and opponents. The ideology of Communism, and its modifications in Russia due to experience. The "world-view" of Fascism in Italy, Germany, England, and the United States. The meaning and value of Democracy in the twentieth century. The social and economic conditions under which various systems of thought are crystallized into institutions. Conditions necessary if Democracy is to survive the hostile forces of the present age.

Second Semester.—Dr. Oatman. (3)

419. Public Opinion

An analysis of "informal" government as an agency of political control. Particular emphasis will be given to methods and technique of group pres-

sures; their relation to formal governmental policies; the use of various media of inter-communication by propagandist groups; factors conditioning public opinion; statistical possibilities of measuring public opinion; and some of the problems arising from the activities of pressure groups and propaganda agencies.

Second Semester.—Associate Professor Seckler-Hudson. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

420. Political Parties

A critical examination of the party processes and their articulation with the formal machinery of government. Problems to be studied will include party organizations; sectional and group influences on party policies; politicians and political leaders; human nature in politics; the spoils system; nominating systems; campaign methods and practices; conduct of elections and attending expenditures; and recent trends in party politics. Throughout both semesters comparisons will be made with party practices and functions in foreign countries that operate under such forms of government as Fascism, Communism, or Parliamentary Democracy.

Second Semester.—Associate Professor Seckler-Hudson. (3)

439-440. Women in American Political Life

This course will include a survey of the role of women in political life, especially since 1900. The contributions of women through special organizations, individual enterprises, and regularly organized governmental channels will be studied. Outstanding personalities of the present day will be considered and a number of leading figures will be heard in special lectures.

First and Second Semesters.—Associate Professor Seckler-Hudson. (1½) (Given in 1938-39.)

501-502. United States Constitutional Law

A course dealing with the general principles of constitutional law; a study of decisions of the Supreme Court marking the boundaries of state and national powers, determining the powers of the several agencies of government, and defining the rights of the individual under the American constitutional system.

First and Second Semesters.—Adjunct Professor Hazard. (1½)

503-504. Leading Cases in Constitutional Law

The course consists of an intensive study of a number of cases which have played a very important part in the development of the governmental system of the United States. The political and economic backgrounds, facts, proceedings in state and lower federal courts, briefs of attorneys, opinions in the Supreme Court, and the influence of the decision upon the later developments in the United States are considered in connection with each case. It is advisable that each student shall have had, or shall be taking concurrently, a course in constitutional law.

First and Second Semesters.—Adjunct Professor Hazard. (1½) (Given in 1938-39.)

505. Recent Problems in Constitutional Law

An examination of the more significant decisions of recent years relative to: (a) expansion of federal powers; (b) separation of the powers; (c) the due process clause; and (d) civil liberties.

First Semester.—Professor Arneson. (3)

506. The Problem of Constitutional Revision

An intensive examination of recent proposals for constitutional revision, together with a consideration of possible alternatives for meeting various problems of the present age.

Second Semester.—Professor Arneson. (3)

507. Present-Day Political Europe—The Democracies

A study of the leading democracies including particularly those of England, France, and Switzerland. The present organization of the various forms of these governments; the relation of these special forms to the populations they govern; and the social and economic problems with which they must cope.

First Semester.—Associate Professor Seckler-Hudson. (3)

509. Present-Day Political Europe—The Dictatorships

A study of the rise and underlying forces of the present-day dictatorships, particularly those of Italy, Germany, Russia, and Turkey. The forms of these governments; their relation to the social and economic realities within the nation; and their international relationships will be stressed.

First Semester.—Associate Professor Seckler-Hudson. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

531. The Legislative Processes

The nature of the legislative power; organization, including the committee system, of legislative bodies; the procedure of law-making; bill drafting; relation of the legislative to the executive, to the courts, to the electorate, to pressure groups, to the political party and to the foreign office.

First Semester.—Dr. Riddick. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

534. The Sociological Approach to Governmental Problems

Many problems in government lend themselves to illumination through an understanding of their essentially sociological nature. This course is designed primarily to serve as an enquiry into the validity of the sociological methodology when applied to governmental phenomena. Prerequisite, a course in sociology or psychology. Students presenting only the latter will be expected to do a certain amount of additional reading in sociology.

Second Semester.—Professor Griffith. (2)

535. Changing Relations Between Congress and the Executive

The new usages and conventions as they affect the traditional separation of powers. The role of party government.

First Semester.—Dr. Charles West and Mr. Arthur Flemming. (2)

536. Municipal Government

The seminar method will be used to consider a number of controversial problems in the field. Included will be such topics as metropolitan government, home rule, measurements, federal-city relations, the property tax, etc.

Second Semester.—Professor Griffith. (1½) (Given in 1938-39.)

537. History of Anglo-American Law

A study of the development of fundamental English and American legal institutions—the origins of Anglo-American law—the common law and stat-

utes—a survey of the substantive law fields, and the part played by procedure in the growth of substantive law—the organization of English and American courts—law and equity, trial and appellate, national and local.
First Semester.—Dr. Dean. (3)

538. Jurisprudence

Theories of the nature of law and of its ends—a critical examination of the more prominent legal concepts—Law's place in modern society—the nature of the judicial process.
Second Semester.—Dr. Dean. (3)

540. Government and Administration of the British Empire

After a survey of those elements in English government necessary for the proper perspective, consideration is given to the government of the several self-governing Dominions with particular reference to problems of federalism, parliamentarianism, etc. This is followed by a study of India as a basis for understanding the British system of colonial administration. The course concludes with a juridical, political, and economic study of "The British Commonwealth of Nations."
Second Semester.—Professor Griffith. (1½) (Given in 1938-39.)

609-610. Research Seminar

Thesis.
First and Second Semesters.—Associate Professor Seckler-Hudson.

The following courses, described more fully under their field, are listed here also as lying largely within the field of Political Science.

Gov. Ec. 503—The State as Affected by Economic Forces. *Dr. Griffith.*

Gov. Ec. 506—The Economic Order as Affected by State Action. *Dr. Marshall and Dr. Griffith.*

Hist. 403-404—Constitutional History of the United States. *Dr. Gewehr.*

Hist. 538—The Diplomatic History of the United States Since 1918. *Mr. Castle.*

Hist. 551-552—The History of European Nationalism. *Dr. Anderson.*

Hist. 553—The Development of Modern Russia. *Dr. Huntington.*

Int. Af. 405—The Principles of International Law. *Dr. Stowell.*

Int. Af. 410—The League of Nations.

Int. Af. 423—International Relations and World Politics. *Dr. Stowell.*

Int. Af. 427—The Diplomacy of the Far East. *Mr. Castle.*

Int. Af. 512—The Conduct of Foreign Relations. *Dr. Stowell.*

Int. Af. 540—Negotiation and Interpretation of Treaties. *Mr. Hackworth.*

Int. Af. 545—The Problem of Neutrality. *Mr. Castle.*

Pub. Ad. 401—Survey of Public Personnel Management.

Pub. Ad. 421—Principles of Public Administration. *Dr. Reining.*

Pub. Ad. 423—Management and Supervision.

Pub. Ad. 521-522—Problems in Public Administration. *Dr. Blachly.*

Pub. Ad. 523-524—National Administration.

Pub. Ad. 581-582—Administrative Law.

Soc. Ec. 501—Social Economy Perspectives. *Dr. Correll.*

Statis. 401—The Use of Statistical Methods. *Dr. Webb and Mr. Dennis.*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
(Under Auspices of School of Public Affairs)

ARTHUR S. FLEMMING, *Director, School of Public Affairs*
————————, *Chairman*

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W. A. JUMP
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DELOS O. KINSMAN
LEON C. MARSHALL
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C. M. PURVES
HENRY REINING
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CHARLES WEST

In connection with its "In-Service" Training Program for Government Employes the School of Public Affairs in cooperation with the Graduate School has developed graduate programs leading to degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy in the field of Public Administration.

As the courses offered in connection with these programs are designed primarily for employes of the Federal Government, the University is in a position where it feels it must limit the number of full-time graduate students planning to carry on their work toward degrees in Public Administration. For the academic year 1937-38 five full-time graduate students will be admitted. Students applying for admission should have majored in one of the social sciences in connection with their undergraduate work, or should be graduates of an accredited professional school. As no scholarship help is available for work in this field, and as the program will be of such an intensive nature as to require the student's full time, applicants should be in a position to care for tuition and other expenses, without the necessity of obtaining outside help or engaging in part-time employment.

All applications for admission to the program should be addressed to the Director of the School of Public Affairs, 1905 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. A more complete School of Public Affairs bulletin will be issued in April and will be available on request.

Comprehensive Examination Requirements

M.A.: At least one sub-field from required group (a); at least two sub-fields from required group (b); and one additional sub-field from (a), (b), (c), or the optional group.

Ph.D.: All of the sub-fields in groups (a), (b), and (c); and at least two sub-fields (or a field of application) in the optional group.

Required: (a) National Government, State Government, Municipal Government. (b) Organization and Management, Public Personnel Management, Financial Administration (including Accounting), Administrative and Constitutional Law. (c) Comparative Government, Public Opinion and Political Parties, Statistics, Social Psychology, Economic Theory, Interrelations Between Government and Economics.

Optional: Political Theory, Public Finance, Interrelations of Federal, State, and Local Governments, or any field in which Public Administration principles may be applied.

401. Survey of Public Personnel Management

The subject matter will include a statement and analysis of the principles and practice of personnel agencies; the historical background of American personnel management; the rise and development of unions in the public service; the organization of Personnel Administration; general problems of recruitment; technique of testing; certification; classification; training; transfer and promotion; lay-off and reinstatement; efficiency records; welfare activities, sick leave, annual leave; political activity; service ethics; morale; discipline; conciliation boards and boards of review; retirement; interrelation of departmental personnel officers and the Civil Service Commission; the professional status and interests of public personnel managers; elements of a career service.

First and Second Semesters. (3)

403-404. Problems in Public Personnel Administration

The purpose of this course is to assist persons engaged in or desiring to enter personnel work to secure a comprehensive view of the field of personnel administration and to clarify problems with which the personnel administrator is confronted. It covers the development of personnel administration in the units of government; a brief review of federal and state civil service laws and city ordinances; the composition and organization of civil service commissions and staffs; recruitment; selection; promotions; educational, recreational and welfare activities; dismissals and retirement.

One semester is devoted to the personnel problems arising in connection with the procedures involved in getting the worker on the job. Another semester is devoted to personnel problems involved in handling the worker on the job and in his separation. New students may enter the course at the beginning of either semester. A bibliography on personnel administration is supplied the students and direction given in supplementary reading.

First and Second Semesters.—Mr. Short. (3)

407. The Development, Installation, and Administration of Classification and Compensation Plans

Basic principles of the classification of positions; relation of a classification plan to other phases of personnel administration; methods of developing classification and compensation plans in public jurisdictions; problems of installation; principles and methods of administration; the technique of analyzing the duties and responsibilities of positions for purposes of classification.

First Semester.—Mr. Baruch. (3)

409. Placement Procedures

The subject matter of this course will include a study of the various placement procedures involved in the recruiting of technical and professional

personnel, as well as those processes related to the proper location after certification of prospective employes, and their relocation for purposes of readjustment and promotion after employment. Attention will be given to interviewing, the evaluation of tests in general use outside the government service, personnel investigations, and the study of the job from the standpoint of its special demands on the worker.

Second Semester.—Mr. Board. (3)

421. Principles of Public Administration

A general survey course, dealing with the principles of governmental organization, personnel and financial administration, administrative law and public relations. Designed to serve as an introduction to the problems and literature of the field and as preparation for advanced courses in public administration.

First Semester (Repeated Second Semester).—Dr. Reining. (3)

423. Management and Supervision

The subject matter will include a consideration of effective methods of approach to executive and supervisory problems as related to government business; types of organization as they affect supervision; training; job analysis; job specifications; standardization; production control; measure of performance; unit costs; rating scales. In addition to a study of standard procedures now in use in government departments considerable emphasis will be placed on principles and trends, drawing freely on the experience and literature of industry as well as of the government.

Plan of instruction: Lectures by administrators in government, industry, and business as well as by recognized students of the subject, and classroom discussion of questions presented.

First and Second Semesters. (3)

425-426. Public Relations Activities in the Federal Government

To aid government employes in developing skill in public relations work, this laboratory course will cover policies involved and techniques used in the writing of newspaper releases, government reports, radio speeches and programs, magazine articles, research bulletins and pamphlets. The course will also include discussion and practice in the use of illustrations, photographs and diagrams, and suggestions on methods of obtaining the best results through various means of graphic reproduction such as printing, lithography, etc. The course is open to new students at the beginning of either semester.

First and Second Semesters.—Mr. Boutwell. (3)

441. Introduction to Government Accounting

A study of the basic principles of government accounting in municipal, state and federal jurisdictions. Current practice in accounting for budgets, appropriations, funds, receipts, and expenditures will be examined. A thorough review of basic accounting technique and economic principles as applied to the problems of governmental units will be undertaken. Special attention will be given to accounting for federal departments. Laboratory problems will be included in the work of the course.

First Semester.—Mr. Blough. (3)

442. Federal Accounting Procedures

A detailed analysis of accounting procedures as developed by the Federal government with particular reference to the activities of the General Accounting Office.

Second Semester.—Mr. Payne. (3)

451. Federal Budgetary Administration

This course will concern itself, among other things, with the problems arising out of the preparation of budget estimates within a department and their presentation to and consideration by the Bureau of the Budget and Congress; with the part the budget system plays in the administration of the various departments as a result of the financial controls it sets up; with the processes and mechanisms that the Bureau of the Budget uses in the actual preparation of the Federal Budget; with an explanation of the various ways in which budget officers in the departments articulate their activities with the administrative operations of the departments; and with a discussion of the practice of requiring budgetary clearance of all legislative recommendations and proposals.

First and Second Semesters.—Mr. Bailey and Mr. Jump. (3)

454. Federal Regulation of Corporate Accounting

A study of the accounting problems growing out of the relationships between federal regulatory agencies and business and industry. Attention will be given to prescribed classifications of accounts by such agencies as the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Power Commission, and the Securities and Exchange Commission. The influence of such Acts as the Internal Revenue Acts, the Securities and Exchange Acts, and the Social Security Act upon the accounting practices of corporations will be discussed. Special cases involving major accounting principles will be analyzed.

Second Semester.—Mr. Blough. (3)

521-522. Problems in Public Administration

This course will take up a study of the more important problems of public administration, and will compare the control of them in the leading countries of the world. The problems will include: the organization of the administrative system; the relationship of the administration to the legislature and to the judicial system; methods of controlling the administration; budget administration; tax administration; accounting administration; educational administration; and the administration and control of economic enterprises.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Blachly. (3)

523-524. National Administration

This course is designed to acquaint the student with the manner in which the Federal Government, from the standpoint of administration, is handling specific functions of government such as housing, welfare, aid to agriculture, supervision of banking operations, raising and expenditures of public funds, law enforcement, etc.

Where these functions are handled by more than one agency, consideration will be given to the question of whether the activities of the agencies in this field are being adequately coordinated, and also to the question of whether there is unnecessary duplication of effort.

In addition, careful consideration will be given to proposals designed to bring about a reorganization of the manner in which the Government deals with these specific functions.

First and Second Semesters. (3)

581-582. Administrative Law

A consideration of the subject of judicial control over administrative action in the United States. Among the topics treated are the distinctions between executive, judicial, and legislative functions; administrative discretion; conclusiveness of administrative determination; administrative and judicial proceedings for relief against action of administrative officers.

First and Second Semesters. (1½)

601-602. Seminar in Organization and Management

Special problems in organization and management of government departments, agencies, and bureaus; comparative studies of specific activities in different units; development of concepts of management; appraisal of particular supervision techniques; management studies of particular units. Prerequisite: Completion of Public Administration 423 or its equivalent, or, course in management in school of business administration. Students desiring to participate in the work of the course should apply through the office of the Director of the School.

First and Second Semesters. (2)

603. Seminar in Administrative Practices and Procedures in Connection with Administration of Social Security Act

The application of the principles of public administration to the detailed problems of social security. Illustrative material and case studies in federal-state and state-local relationships, personnel, and administrative tools (such as conference techniques, organization and flow charts, accounting, statistics). Attention to special problems of administration of unemployment compensation and old-age assistance by states.

Second Semester.—Dr. Harris. (3)

609-610. Research in Public Administration

A critical study is made of specific problems in public administration. Methods of research are discussed; bibliographies are gathered and criticized; reports of investigations are prepared for critical analysis. Those preparing dissertations for the doctor's or master's degrees are required to register.

First and Second Semesters. (3)

The following courses described more fully under their field, are listed here also as lying largely within the field of Public Administration.

Gov. Ec. 503—The State as Affected by Economic Forces. *Dr. Griffith.*

Gov. Ec. 537-538—Federal Regulation of Commerce.

Gov. Ec. 603-604—Research Seminar in Federal Regulation of Commerce and Administrative Law. *Dr. Aitchison.*

Pol. Sci. 402—The National Executive. *Dr. Seckler-Hudson.*

Pol. Sci. 403—State Government and Administration.

Pol. Sci. 404—Relations between Federal, State, and Local Governments.

Pol. Sci. 535—Changing Relations Between Congress and the Executive. *Dr. West and Mr. Flemming.*

Soc. Ec. 409—Public Welfare Administration. *Mr. Street.*

Statis. 401—The Use of Statistical Methods. *Dr. Webb and Mr. Dennis.*

Statis. 402—Application of Special Statistical Techniques. *Dr. Webb.*

Statis. 418—Statistical Methods as Applied to Selected Social Problems. *Dr. Myers and Mr. Dennis.*

Statis. 553-554—Administrative Statistics of the Federal Government. *Dr. Dedrick.*

SOCIAL ECONOMY

Ernest S. Griffith, *Acting Chairman*

Jacob Baker
Oliver E. Baker
Ewan Clague
Frank W. Collier
Ernst Correll
John T. Corson
Corwin B. Edwards
Walton H. Hamilton
A. F. Hinrichs
Jane M. Hoey
Aryness Joy
John A. Lapp
W. Jett Lauck
William M. Leiserson
Frank Lorimer
Leon C. Marshall
Gardiner C. Means
Gustav Peck
Richard U. Ratcliff
Elwood Street
N. Arnold Tolles
Caroline F. Ware

Increasingly the science of economics, so frequently in the past associated with the profit motive, has come more and more to be studied from the point of view of its contribution to human welfare. Once this attitude has been adopted, the student inevitably finds the need for a grounding in social legislation and in the contributions of sociology and social psychology to the problems presented. Similarly the student of social welfare requires a thorough and disciplined knowledge of the deeper economic implications of the problems presented and the solutions offered. With this in mind, the Graduate School of The American University has included Social Economy among its designated fields. Ample opportunity for differentiation of interest is offered, allowing emphasis upon either the sociological, the regional, or the legislative approaches as well as upon the economic.

Attention is called to the pecular suitability of this field for those planning to prepare themselves for advanced social work, industrial relations, social security, housing administration, regional planning, the teaching of the social sciences, the ministry, etc.

Comprehensive Examination Requirements

M.A.: At least three sub-fields from the required group. Other fields optional.

Ph.D.: At least two sub-fields in addition to those in the required group.

Required: Economic Theory, Economic History, Statistics, Labor Relations, Politico-Economic Relations, Social Psychology, Historical and Analytic Sociology, Social Legislation, Social Philosophy.

Optional: Jurisprudence, Housing, Relief of Distress, Social Insurance, Regional Geography, History of Economic Thought, Public Administration, any appropriate branch of economic life.

Social Security

In view of the great expansion now taking place in the activity of the Federal and State governments in the fields of unemployment insurance, old

age pensions, and social security generally, a special program (leading to a certificate in Social Security Administration) is offered by The American University. It is suitable for those intending to enter this branch of the public service in the states and localities or for those handling this aspect of industrial management in a private firm. A more detailed description will be sent on request.

Ordinarily a student's program can be so arranged as also to lead toward an advanced degree in either Social Economy or Public Administration.

The cooperation of the Catholic University of America School of Social Work has been obtained in the organization and conduct of a special seminar for those primarily concerned with public assistance, which seminar will be given as part of the work of the School.

402. The Sociological Approach

Following a rapid survey of the main principles in sociological theory, attention will be directed to the importance of sociology as an approach to the subject matter of other disciplines. Analysis of common elements in group behavior.

Second Semester. (3)

404. Social Philosophy

This course begins with the investigation of the physical unity of mankind, and aims at the attainment of an ideal of living together by which the essential demands of human nature will be satisfied, and thus discovering the principles by which race-unity may be attained. This involves the problems of the integration of the individual and the social; of intellect and feeling; of the objectivity of law and the subjectivity of freedom. It seeks to find the meaning of social progress and to discover the grounds upon which the laws of such progress rests. Finally it inquires into the possibility of an ever increasingly higher civilization.

Second Semester.—Professor Collier. (3)

407. Social Insurance

A study of the basic trend which underlies the Social Security Program, including a description of the development which preceded the passage of the Social Security Act. The main part of the course will consist of an analysis of the major provisions of the act itself. This course is designed to serve as a basis for the seminars in unemployment compensation and public assistance scheduled for the second semester.

First Semester.—Dr. Clague. (3)

409. Public Welfare Administration

The purpose of this course will be, through discussion, to set up an adequate public welfare plan for a typical state, county, and city. State laws; methods of organization of typical agencies; services rendered; relations with the Federal government, with private agencies, with the general public will be considered.

First Semester—Mr. Street. (3)

501. Social Economy Perspectives

A course to familiarize students with the social side of economic behavior in contrast with economics purely from the profit point of view. Types of the European and the American Economy will be studied by giving attention to public policies that concern the welfare of society as expressed in social work, social legislation, etc. Students taking this course could

benefit by acquiring a specific knowledge of both the historical perspective and the actual significance of social policies.
First Semester.—Associate Professor Correll.

507. The Worker's Income

Measuring annual income, weekly earnings and hourly rates; their distribution and movement; wage rates and labor costs; minimum wages, competition and employment; productivity and income; domestic consumption or capital exports; family composition and family income; the family wage and socialized income; "the American Standard of Living".
First Semester.—Dr. Hinrichs. (3-6)

509-510. Economic Insecurity

An examination of the industrial order from the viewpoint of the consumer and the employee. Reasons for under-consumption. Insecurity of employment. Analysis of the price mechanism.
First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Hamilton and associates. (3)

511. Regional Aspects of American Culture

This course will examine the structure of American society from the point of view of regional differences and regional interrelations, and will inquire into the effect of these differences and interrelations upon the formulation of public policy and its administrative execution. Topics considered will include: the effect of natural resources, time and method of settlement, characteristics of population, and economic and social structures in producing regional differences; such economic problems as those involved in the one crop system, the migration of labor and of industry, differential wage levels, or the relation of concentrated industrial control to local industrial operation; educational problems involved in the migration of persons trained in one area to work in another, and in the different ability of different regions to provide educational facilities; national policies affected by the regional balance of political power and involved in the uniform or differential application of those policies; the impact of regional differences upon currents of thought and opinion; standardizing and centralizing influences of mass-production and communication vs. trends toward regional self-consciousness and positive differentiation. It will seek to provide a background against which specialists may view their several operative problems.
First Semester.—Associate Professor Ware. (3)

514. Local Units in American Society

This course will carry the approach involved in the study of regions into the smaller local units. It will analyze the economic foundations and the social and political structure of different types of rural and village communities, of commercial, mining, and industrial towns, of small cities, metropolitan areas, suburban units; the source and significance of the urban drift, suburban trend, and village growth; the ability of different types of local units to support such services as doctors, schools, roads, electricity; social relations growing out of class alignments, ethnic differences, family, religious and other groupings; types of social functions performed on a local basis such as the maintenance of standards of behavior, making collective provision for certain common needs, political activity, bringing up the young, providing the immediate environment for individual work and leisure. It will consider the role of such organizations as political clubs, trade unions, fraternal orders, churches, cham-

bers of commerce in establishing the terms in which group and individual activity is carried on. It will seek to discover the sorts of things about a local situation that teachers, social workers, public administrators, politicians, labor leaders, or those involved in other social organizations need to understand in order to function effectively.

Second Semester.—Associate Professor Ware. (1½) (Given in 1938-39.)

516. Ethnic Groups in American Life

This course will examine certain problems presented by the diversity of the American population, particularly the diversities of racial and ethnic origin. It will examine the cultural diversity of ethnic groups, and the problems for the members of those groups and for the larger community growing out of those differences; the relation between economic status and problems involved in ethnic differences; political expression of economic and ethnic differences; relation of standardizing influences to these differences; problems of public policy in relation to such differences; problems of public administration in the face of class and culture conflicts; possibilities for an "American" culture.

Second Semester.—Associate Professor Ware. (1½) (Given in 1938-39.)

521-522. Leading Problems in Housing and Home Financing

This course is designed to define and analyze the many issues which constitute "the housing problem" in America, and to analyze and appraise the remedial measures and devices employed both here and in foreign countries.

Some of the subjects to be touched upon are: The imbalance of housing demand and supply, the characteristics of the housing cycle, the deficiencies in home financing practice, the organization of the construction industry, certain technological problems of construction, the ineffective control of urban dynamics, and the legal and political limitations on remedial measures.

Following the consideration of the nature of these various problems, attention will be turned to the subject of remedial measures by public authority. The implications of governmental intervention in housing will be considered, and the effectiveness of housing legislation both here and abroad will be analyzed.

The general aim of the course will be to provide the student with an insight into the fundamentals of housing and home financing, and to place the many-sided problems in their proper relationship and perspective.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Ratcliff. (3)

601-602. Research Seminar

Thesis.

First and Second Semesters.—Associate Professor Ware.

606. Seminar in Unemployment Compensation and Social Insurance

Crucial problems arising from the administration of European and American types of benefit systems will be examined intensively. Special attention will be given to the technique of relating benefit payments to the work of re-employment. Arrangements will be made for discussions with authorities on special problems, for group discussions and for periodic consultations with individual members of the seminar.

Second Semester.—Dr. Tolles and associates. (6)

607. Seminar in Religion and Economics

A seminar to serve students interested in the evolution of economic theory as well as of modern society. Selected phases in the history of the Christian Churches and their ethical concepts and standards touching on economic life will be studied. The issue existing between religious and economic ethics will be investigated by way of an historical review and analysis of church regulations relative to business behavior and consumption habits. The effect of Christian principles of discipline in economic civilization will be evaluated. Students will gain a critical understanding of recent literature centering around the problem "Religion and the Rise of Capitalism." Persons other than candidates for degrees will be admitted upon consent of instructor.

First Semester.—Associate Professor Correll. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

608. Seminar in Public Assistance under the Social Security Act

The Seminar will aim to give the students an understanding of current development and practices in Public Assistance. As far as possible, the project method will be followed in presenting material. Each student will be required to work on a definite project in National, state or local Public Assistance Administration. The topics treated will include a general review of the development of Public Assistance in the United States; State Legislation for Public Welfare; Review of Laws governing Relief, Mothers' Assistance and Child Welfare; Federal, state and local organizations for Public Welfare; Personal Practices, Federal, State and Local; Financing of Public Welfare; Organization of Statistical Divisions of State Departments of Public Welfare; Policies and Procedures developed by the Social Security Board for the Administration of Public Assistance. The seminar will be given as part of the School of Social Work of the Catholic University. The Catholic University has agreed to collaborate with The American University in this part of the program.

Second Semester—Professor O'Grady and associates. (6)

610. Seminar in Administrative Practices and Procedures under the Social Security Act

Second Semester.—Dr. Harris. (3) (See Pub. Adm. 603 for description.)

612. Projects and Research in Social Security Administration

An integral part of the second semester's work in the special program will be an individually supervised piece of research or project, requiring where practicable actual contact with some aspect of the work of the Social Security Board. This project will ordinarily be integrated with the work of one of the seminars.

Second Semester.—Dr. Hoey, Dr. Corson, Professor O'Grady and Dr. Tolles. (3)

Cooperative Enterprise

In connection with the program in the field of Social Economy a course of lectures will be offered in the first semester defining the place of cooperative enterprise in modern life and exploring the various problems of cooperative organizations. The course will be under the general direction of Jacob Baker, Senior Member of the President's Inquiry concerning Cooperative Enterprise. Mr. Baker will, himself, deliver a large number of the lectures. Topics to be covered will include: origins; European experience; producers,

marketing, distributive and credit cooperatives; the cooperative method, relations to the community; the cooperative "yardstick". The lectures will be open to the general public.

If the interest warrants and suitable arrangements can be made, a seminar carrying formal academic credit will be organized to accompany the lectures.

The following courses described more fully under their field, are listed here, also, as lying largely within the field of Social Economy.

Econ. 473—Labor and the Economic Order. *Dr. Peck.*

Econ. 501-502—Contemporary Economic Thought. *Dr. Piquet.*

Econ. 571—Labor Movements. *Dr. Lauck.*

Econ. 572—Meditation, Arbitration, and Labor Disputes. *Dr. Lapp.*

Econ. 613-614—Seminar in Labor Relations. *Dr. Leiserson.*

Ec. Hist. 407-408—The Development of American Culture. *Dr. Ware.*

Gov. Ec. 506—The Economic Order as Affected by State Action. *Dr. Marshall and Dr. Griffith.*

Gov. Ec. 534—The State and Labor. *Dr. Lauck.*

Gov. Ec. 543—The State's Relation to the Consumer—*Dr. Edwards.*

Gov. Ec. 546—The State and Population. *Dr. Ware.*

Gov. Ec. 601-602—Seminar in the Problems of Economic Coordination in a Modern Democracy. *Dr. Means.*

Nat. Res. 401—Introductory Survey of Resources and their Utilization. *Dr. Baker.*

Nat. Res. 403—Population Prospects: Economic and Social Implications. *Dr. Baker and Dr. Lorimer.*

Nat. Res. 512—National Land Problems and Policies. *Dr. Gray.*

Nat. Res. 521—Forest Policy.

Nat. Res. 526—Forests as a Source of Employment.

Nat. Res. 528—Non-commodity Uses of Forests.

Nat. Res. 584—Economics of Power. *Dr. Kiessling and Mr. Fitch.*

Nat. Res. 604—Seminar in National Resources. *The Staff.*

Pol. Sci. 534—The Sociological Approach to Governmental Problems. *Dr. Griffith.*

Statis. 463-464—Labor Statistics. *Dr. Perlman.*

Attention is called to other course offerings of the Economics and Statistics Departments as furnishing background material. Approval of the Chairman of the Field should be obtained in order to elect such courses for credit toward the minimum course requirement for a degree.

STATISTICS

ARYNESS JOY, *Chairman*

CALVERT L. DEDRICK
S. J. DENNIS
AUBREY S. MCLEOD
HOWARD B. MYERS
J. PERLMAN
C. M. PURVES
JOHN W. WEBB

The American University Graduate School and School of Public Affairs offer an enlarged program in statistics designed to acquaint students both with formal statistical methods and with the practical application of statistical techniques to problems in the social sciences, in particular to those problems arising in connection with economics and public administration. The city of Washington provides unique opportunities for the study of statistics, both in its theoretical and practical aspects, through observation of the varied statistical techniques employed by agencies of the Federal Government. The American University has selected its faculty from among statisticans of these agencies, and has arranged for lectures on special subjects by experts in the several fields. Courses are designed both for the further training of students now employed in the Federal Government, and for those who are devoting full time to their academic work.

In this program, the University is cooperating with the Graduate School of the Department of Agriculture which offers certain courses jointly with the University; with the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and other Government agencies.

The University does not at present grant graduate degrees in Statistics as such, but ample opportunity for specialization is offered in the other departments and fields for those desiring to emphasize the statistical approach. Students who wish to pursure advanced work in some one branch of statistics should register for Statistics 613-614. In connection with this seminar, arrangements will be made to permit individually directed part time statistical work and study in appropriate Federal agencies in accordance with the student's special interest. Seminars are available, designed to give background material for students registered for such advanced statistical training. These seminars are described in detail in the course listings of the various departments, and especially in the following fields:

Corporation Finance
Economic Planning
Fiscal Administration
Government Control of Industry
Housing
International Economics
Marketing
Money and Banking
National Resources
(a) Agricultural Economics
(b) Forestry Economics
(c) Mineral Economics
Public Finance
Public Opinion
Public Utilities
Social Security
Transportation

261-262. Mathematical Preparation for Statistics

During the first semester some time will be devoted to a review of the elementary topics of algebra. This review will be followed by topics of basic importance to the study of statistics, such as exponents, logarithms, binominal theorem, numerical approximations by means of the binominal theorem, graphs, quadratics, theory of equations, determinants, progressions, permutations and combinations, probability.

The second semester is a brief course in trigonometry, followed by analytic geometry. The six natural and inverse trigonometric functions, identities and conditions, some work in complex numbers, De Moivre's theorem. In analytic geometry the following topics will be studied. The straight line, conic sections, other plane curves, empirical curves and curve fitting.

This course is given in cooperation with the Graduate School of the Department of Agriculture. It does not carry graduate credit.

First and Second Semesters.—Mr. Winslow.

401. The Use of Statistical Methods

The emphasis in this course is on the application of statistical methods to the analysis of data from the social sciences. The underlying principles and the logic of the quantitative method will be presented in non-mathematical form and related directly to practical problems of analysis. Special attention will be given to the measures and procedures which are of most frequent use in statistical and research offices. Problem work in the statistical laboratory will be required. This course is intended for graduate students or advanced undergraduates who have not had an elementary course in statistics.

First Semester.—Dr. Webb and Mr. Dennis. (3) (2 hours of lecture, 2 hours of laboratory work.)

402. Application of Special Statistical Techniques

A more detailed examination than is possible in an introductory course in statistical techniques that are of major importance in social and economic studies. This course will include an examination of and practice in: the application of sampling procedures in the selection of cases for study by original questionnaires and by transcriptions from existing records; tests of significance in the analysis of data; the construction of index numbers of price, relief, and employment series; multiple and partial correlation analysis, curve fitting and some applications in the making of estimates.

Actual problems that have arisen during the analysis of studies of unemployment and the relief population will be used to illustrate these procedures. Laboratory required. Prerequisites: An introductory course in statistics, and working knowledge of algebra and analytic geometry; Admission by permission of the instructor.

Second Semester.—Dr. Webb. (3)

418. Statistical Methods as Applied to Selected Social Problems

This course, which is integrated with Course 401, is designed to acquaint the student with techniques employed by research and statistical offices in collecting, verifying, tabulating, and analyzing statistical data. Emphasis will be placed on methods and procedures used by such offices, rather than on statistical principles, and illustrations will be drawn from the several social sciences. The student will be required to develop each

major step necessary to the conduct of a statistical study of the schedule type, from the determination of objectives to the final analysis of results. Work in the statistical laboratory will be required. Prerequisites: Statistics 401 or its equivalent and permission of the instructor. (Substitution of an equivalent for 401 requires approval by the instructor at the beginning of the academic year.)

Second Semester.—Dr. Myers and Mr. Dennis. (3) (2 hours of lecture, 2 hours of laboratory work.)

461-462. Statistical Methods Applied to Census Data

This is primarily a course in the statistical methods most used in the analysis of large scale economic and social data. Special attention will be given to the methods of field inquiry, tabulation procedures, and methods of analysis used by the Bureau of the Census. Plan of Instruction: Students will receive laboratory instruction in addition to lectures given by the instructor and other staff members of the Bureau. Among the topics to be considered are: The collection of statistical data; tabulation; ratios and rates; frequency distributions; averages; chance, and non-chance errors; variation; and correlation. This course is given in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of the Census for employees of the Bureau.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Dedrick. (3)

463-464. Labor Statistics—A Quantitative Approach to Labor Economics

Two lectures of one hour each. The course will be devoted to a description and critical analysis of the existing primary and secondary statistical data as related to the composition of industrial population, labor market, wage structure, methods of wage determination, trade unionism, personnel policies, industrial conflict, social insurance, labor administration, etc., pointing out in each case to what extent the data contribute to the solution of the various problems. The course will also deal with statistical methods in the collection, analysis and presentation most adaptable to this field. This course is given in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is open to employees of all departments and to a limited number of other students on permission of the instructor.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Perlman. (2)

512. Analysis of Financial Statistics

Analysis of statistics in three principal fields of finance: banking and credit, financial markets and public finance. Emphasis will be placed upon methods of collection, tabulation and statistical treatment, and upon the use of these statistics for commercial purposes and as a guide to governmental policy. Prerequisite: Statistics 401 and Econ. 485 or their equivalent.

Second Semester.—Mr. McLeod. (3)

513. Analysis of Business Statistics

Analysis of statistics descriptive of industry and trade, with reference to methods of collection, tabulation and statistical treatment, and to the uses made of such statistics in business and in government. Prerequisites: Statistics 401 or its equivalent, and appropriate background in business economics.

First Semester.—Mr. McLeod. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

551-552. Advanced Statistics

An advanced mathematical statistics course given in cooperation with the Graduate School of the Department of Agriculture.

First and Second Semesters.—Mr. Purves. (2)

553-554. Administrative Statistics of the Federal Government—Their Collection and Use in the Formulation of Policies

The course aims to survey the statistical work of the Federal Government as a whole. Emphasis will be placed on two main problems: The use of statistics in the making of administrative decisions, and on the work of agencies responsible for gathering and publishing statistical data.

Special lectures will be given by economic analysts and statisticians in the Government service. Each lecturer will present material that has been developed in his particular field of statistical work. Discussion by members of the group will follow each lecture.

The part of the course dealing with the use of statistics will show how data are used to measure, for example, the level of production, prices, employment, and payrolls; the flow of income; activity in the distribution of goods and services; conditions in the money and capital markets; the situation in agriculture, unemployment, relief; and changes in the international financial position of the United States.

The part of the course devoted to the agencies responsible for gathering and publishing statistics will center on the problems of collecting data, setting up statistical services, and illustrating the differences between statistics which are collected directly to throw light on economic changes and those which are essentially a by-product of other activities.

The course is intended primarily for young men and women in the employ of the Federal Government who are concerned with statistics and their development or who wish to enter this field. Prerequisite: Statistics 401 and 402 or 418 or their equivalent.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Dedrick. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

613-614. Seminar in Advanced Statistical Projects

This seminar provides an opportunity for specialized study and actual practice in statistical work for advanced graduate students. Arrangements for part-time work and study will be made in an appropriate Federal department or agency in accordance with the requirements of each student's program. Limited to ten students. Prerequisite: Statistics 401 and 402 or 418 or their equivalent in training or experience; admission on permission of the instructor.

First and Second Semesters.—Miss Joy. (3-6 hours credit.) No regularly scheduled lectures.

The following courses emphasizing the statistical approach are described more fully under their field. They are listed here as being of special value to students of statistics.

Econ. 431-432—Corporation Finance. *Dr. Stevens.*

Econ. 513—Transportation Accounting and Statistics. *Dr. Morgan.*

Econ. 528—Business Cycles. *Dr. Mann.*

Econ. 601-602—Seminar in Financial Policies of Corporations. *Dr. Stevens.*

Econ. 607-608—Seminar in International Finance. *Dr. Taylor.*

Econ. 617—Seminar on Central Banking Problems. *Dr. Goldenweiser.*

Nat. Res. 403—Population Prospects: Economic and Social Implications. *Dr. Baker and Dr. Lorimer.*

Soc. Ec. 507—The Worker's Income. *Dr. Hinrichs.*

AUXILIARY COURSES

601. Education.

Seminar in the Teaching of Social Sciences.

A critical evaluation of current practices in the teaching of the social sciences at the secondary school and Junior College levels, followed by consideration of possible curricula designed to meet the needs of the present situation. Curriculum building. Fusion and survey courses and sequence. Experimental projects.

First Semester.—Professor Marshall. (2)

604. Education.

Problems in Social Science Teaching.

This course will take up the kinds of problems that might be used as teaching units in courses in social problems, contemporary civilization, sociology, economics, civics, or American history. The group will discuss the selecting and posing of problems; ways of using the variety of approaches provided by such disciplines as psychology, economics, sociology, history; varieties of appropriate and available materials; methods of presentation that may meet the interests of the students and the attitudes and needs of the community. The group will select some specific problem or problems to which to apply the results of its general discussion.

Second Semester.—Associate Professor Ware. (1½)

401. Philosophy—Ethics.

The course begins with the investigation of the moral idea, and seeks to find a rational moral ideal. The notion of right will be examined, and an inquiry will be made into the meaning of the fundamental ethical ideas of Good, Duty, and Virtue. The principal schools of Ethics, Egoism, Hedonism, Utilitarianism, Institutionalism, and of Evolutionary Ethics will be considered. The Ethics of the Individual, of the Family, and of Society will be discussed.

First Semester.—Professor Collier. (3)

402. Philosophy.

(See *Social Economy* 404) Social Philosophy—*Prof. Collier.*

506. Psychology—Social Psychology.

A survey of the psychological foundations of society with special attention given to the principles of social organization. Stress will be placed on the anthropological background of human institutions and social life.

Second Semester.—Assistant Professor Sackett. (3)

310-311. French Social Science Literature

A reading group to devote special study to one or more original French texts in accordance with research interests of participants.

Students taking part in this circle are expected to prepare individual sections of the French texts for translation and to report. A technical equipment in the elementary knowledge of the language is a prerequisite.

No Credit—*First and Second Semesters.—Associate Professor Correll.* One period a week.

312-313. German Social Science Literature

A reading group to devote special study to one or more original German texts in accordance with research interests of participants.

Students taking part in this circle are expected to prepare individual sections of the German texts for translation and to report. A technical equipment in the elementary knowledge of the language is a prerequisite.

No Credit—*First and Second Semesters.—Associate Professor Correll.* One period a week.

English for Foreign Students.

By arrangement with The George Washington University the courtesy has been extended to American University Graduate Students desiring the privilege of enrolling in the course at George Washington designed to instruct foreign students in English. Students taking this course pay the regular fees of George Washington University.

DOES NOT CIRCULATE